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THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....NOVEMBER 23, 189.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

Virginia's legislature is almost unanimously Democratic. In the Senate there is one Populist, the other thirty-nine members being Democrats.

The Democratic party is not beaten; but the bosses are low in the dust. The people have demonstrated that they are the party, and that against their will and conscience the bosses are nothing.

The immigration to this country for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, was 440,793 against 581,827 for 1892. The decline is attributed to the cholera and the enforcement of quarantine laws in this country.

The New York World lectured the Southern Senators who opposed unconditional repeal, and yet, says the Reidsville Review, when the election came on Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky went solidly Democratic, while New York was found in the Republican column. But the World is great, isn't it?

Now by the beard of the Prophet Peffer and the sockless feet of Apostle Simpson where, says the New York World, was the basis for the hopes of Populist votes? From the broad praries of the West, the forests of the North, the swamps of the South and the reverberating vacancies of the Populist mind echo answers "Where?" No other sound is heard save the whistle of the cyclone blowing through the prophet's beard.

It may be that the beet sugar industry will be established in North Carolina. The beets grow well here. Out west, says the Charlotte Democrat, the seasons are said to be too short. Congressman Alexander and Prof. Massey, of the agricultural and mechanical college, have gone out west to see the beet sugar industry. They do this at the request of a company which desires to grow the sugar beet in this State and also to put up factories. It is to be hoped that this will prove to be a bona fide establishment of a new industry in this State.

The result in the New York election last week need not surprise anybody particularly, says the Laurinburg Exchange. Isaac H. Maynard neminated for Judge, was a heeler of David B. Hill who tampered with the election returns of Dutchess county in the last campaign, but who defended his crime on the plea of "party necessity." Such a man is unfit to wear the ermine and should have been defeated. In Brooklyn Mayor Boody who was badly tainted was buried, and probably by a better man. New York politics hasn't a fragrant odor at best and this year smells a little "louder" than usual.

The triple screw United States cruiser Columbia, on her official run over the Government's measured course, forty-four knots long, averaged 22.81 knots an hour during a four hours run, under forced draught, thus exceeding all previous records on a similar run, and exceeding even the expectations of the ship builders. The contract which the Government has with the William Cramp Ship and Engine Building company, calls for a speed of 21 knots an hour. As this is exceeded by one and three-quarter knots, the cruiser's builders earn a premium of $350,000 at the rate of $50,000 for each quarter knot of excess of speed.

Some of we anti-repeal Democrats, says the Mecklenburg Times, are wondering why the price of cotton, stocks, and grain have not gone up since the repeal bill passed as the repealers, cotton exchanges, stock exchanges, and other exchanges said they would. Hardly a day passed while the fight was on but what these exchanges attributed every drop in prices to the Sherman bill. If prices were up to-day they said it was because repeal was in sight. If they went down next day it was because repeal had had a setback. Now that repeal has passed and they have no further excuse for lying they are beginning to say that it is supply and demand after all that governs prices and they are bending every effort to get hold of the supply before the demand raises the price. They are a fine lot anyway, these exchange gambler's.

It is known in Washington, says the Wilmington Messenger, that but for John Sherman there would have been a compromise carried. He and Lamont interviewed the President and lo! presto! change! the news, like a bomb, was thrown among the bi-metalists that Mr. Cleveland had determined to stand by the Voorhees bill and would hear no farther to any compromise. He ignored the truce, listened to the beguiling serpent who had "entered the White House as the serpent entered Eden" and with cunning plea and insidious art had so charmed the President as to make him resolve to upset the compromise. It need not be argued now who is responsible for the fatal stab to the silver of the Constitution. An enemy had done it. John Sherman, the hoary Republican, the inveterate enemy of honest, economical, constitutional Government, who all along has been leading the Presidential party in the Senate, is the wily fellow who compassed the wrong and caused the hurling boom to explode in the Senate.

Governor Carr has received a brief but well prepared report of the work done by the North Carolina commission on the Chickamauga and Chattanooga national military park, says the Raleigh correspondent Charlotte Democrat, Maj. Clinton A. Cilley, of Hickory, makes the report, which shows that all the positions of North Carolina troops have been marked accurately, and that the government will erect iron tablets. The 29th, 39th, 58th and 60th regiments of N. C. infantry and the 6th N. C. cavalry were thus located. The brigade commanded by the late Col. David Coleman was proved to have been the one which captured nine cannons. It was also proved that the furthest advance by any of Gen. Bragg's troops was by the 58 and 60th N. C. regiments. As these locations of positions in the various battles go on it will be found that North Carolinians did the hardest fighting. This State lost over 20,000 men in battle, while Virginia it is said lost only about 6,000. But "poor old North Carolina," as many soldiers use the the phrase, did most of the hard work and gets less of the praise.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

The Georgia Association of Cotton Seed Growers and Shippers by resolution refuse to sell cotton seed at $11.00 a ton. They control $82,500 worth of seed. ——Emperor William opened the German Reichstag from the throne. ——The members of the Grid Iron club, many of them accompanied by their families, are visiting Asheville, where they are being entertained by the city and the Battery Park hotel. ——Rev. Charles M. Bragg, pastor of Calvary M. E. church, Baltimore, eloped with Miss Ianthe Phelphs, his organist. Mr. Bragg leaves a wife and five children. ——George W. Stickney, a real estate and insurance man, of Washington, D. C., has disappeared leaving liabilities of $20,000. ——A man in Pittsburg had one leg cut entirely off and the other almost severed by a locomotive. With his pocket knife he completed the amputation of the last mentioned leg. His physicians say he may recover. ——In the case of Rev. Frederick Howard, on trial in the Federal court at Nashville for using the mails to defraud various persons, some interesting evidence is being brought out. ——An attempt was made Wednesday night to blow up with dynamite the residence of Gen. Mathelin, at Marseilles. ——There was frost at Brunswick Friday morning and ice a quarter of an inch thick at Jesup. The people of the former place were overjoyed. The epidemic is considered virtually over Surgeon Murray has wired for authority to remove the cordon from around Jesup. —— Savannah has removed the quarantine on the Central railroad. ——The Governor of Florida instructs the sheriff of Duval county to prevent any prize fights. ——Commander Lyons, of the cruiser Alliance, cables the Navy Department that affairs in Central America have quieted down and the Alliance has returned to her station at Corinto. —— The War Department has awarded the contract for construction of a wharf on the Potomac river as a means of approach to Wakefield, the homestead on which George Washington was born, Congress having provided for marking the place of Washington's birth. ——The wife of Bishop Jackson, of Alabama, died in Richmond, Va. ——The race between Directum and Alix, which was to have occurred at Mystic park, Boston, was declared off, the track being frozen two inches deep. ——In a wreck on the Eastern railroad of Alabama, Thomas Driver was burned to death and several passengers were fatally injured. ——There have been several refusals of late to cash Bank of England notes. ——George Lear, an ex-prize fighter, living at Altman, Colorado, shot and killed Irene Good at the Branch saloon on Bull mountain the other night. Sam James, the bartender, then shot down the murderer. Lear came into the saloon and called Miss Good to the door. Soon after the girl's screams were heard outside. Rushing out, the bartender found that the girl had been knocked down by Lear, who had run away. Later, Lear came into the saloon by the back door and began to shoot. The girl ran behind the bar exclaiming: "I am killed." James then emptied his revolver into Lear, who, while wounded, deliberately walked up to the prostrate girl and shot her through the temple and immediately fell dead across her body. ——Frank P. Scarce, the swell Lexington forger sawed himself out of jail at Lexington, Ky., and is now at liberty. Scarce, says a Press dispatch, was a prominent social and business man until a short time ago, when it was discovered that he had been guilty of swindling to the extent of $50,000. Scarce left the following note to Jailor Wilkerson: "Dear Uncle Billy:—I will return on the 25th day of January, 1894, which has been set for my trial. Do not bother about me. I will keep my word. Signed, F. P. Scarce." ——The President has appointed D. M. Kilpatrick, of Louisiana, assistant treasurer of the United States at New Orleans, in place of Andrew Horo, Jr., and John D. Stocker, of Georgia, Surveyor of Customs at Atlanta. ——An attachment has been levied on the new Brazilian warship El Cid restraining her from leaving New York until the salaries of two junior engineers and three cooks are paid. These men were engaged at a salary of $100 a month each. They were afterwards notified that they would only receive $45 each. Hence the attachment. ——The coal miners' strike in England has been settled. The men resumed work Monday at the old rates. ——Fire at Owensboro, Ky., destroyed the Chesapeake & Ohio Southwestern freight depot, ten cars of coal, six cars of merchandise, two large tobacco warehouses, two residences and a grocery store. Loss probably $150,000. ——Charles Richter and John Bouchal were painting a house on Eutaw street, Baltimore, Md., and had reached the fourth story when the scaffold gave way, precipitating them to the ground. Both were terribly mangled; Richter was instantly killed. ——There is no truth in the rumor that our Government has sent an agent to London to negotiate a gold loan. ——After the 27th inst. the Treasury Department will not pay the charges on transportation of National bank notes sent in for redemption. ——So far this fiscal year the customs revenues of the Government have fallen off $21,000,000 and the internal revenue receipts $8,000,000, as compared with the same period of last year. —— Several of the Democratic National committeemen were in Washington last week looking to the opening of headquarters in that city for the political campaign of 1894 for the purpose of organiziug a vigorous and united campaign. ——The University of Virginia foot ball team defeated the one of Georgetown college. ——In an effort of convicts at the Pratt mines, Alabama, to escape by burning one of the buildings two convicts asleep in it were burned to death. ——The Spanish Consul at Baltimore committed suicide by leaping from a window in the fourth story of his residence. ——A negro was whipped near Columbia, S. C., for insulting a lady. ——The body of a man supposed to be W. H. Simpson or Harris, was found in the river at Richmond, Va. ——Dr. J. L. M. Curry delivered an address on Education at the Augusta exposition Friday. He was given a grand ovation by the Georgians. ——Gen. Gordon delivered an address in Dr. Talmage's tabernacle, Brooklyn, Friday evening, on "The Last Days of the Confederacy." ——Bradstreet's report says general trade has been irregular without actual increase in value. Southern cities generally report trade very quiet, with funds scarce at interior towns and country merchants letting stocks run down. At Eastern cities there is more hopeful feeling. ——A crank entered D. Imonico's and fired a random fusilade from a revolver. He claimed to be a Socialist. His sanity is to be inquired into.

North Carolina Weekly Press on the Late Elections.

The elections of last week demonstrate one fact that stands forth very conspicuous, and that is, the populists have played out, and that in the future, as in the past, the democratic and republican parties will be the only two great parties that will struggle for the supremacy in this country. Just as the Greenback party, some years ago, threatened to be of some importance and then died out, so it is with the populists. Many persons who have been priding themselves on belonging to the misnamed "People's party" will soon be ashamed that they had ever been misled by such demagogical leaders and such visionary schemes.

In the Northern States nothing whatever seems to have been heard of the populists in the recent elections. No effort seems to have been made there by them, and the contest was simply between the democrats and republicans. But in two Southern States, Kentucky and Virginia, the populists made a very active canvass and were so hopeful as to boast that they would at least carry Virginia. But the result was an overwhelming defeat and disappointment. In Kentucky they elected two members of the Legislature and in Virginia they elected about ten—only a dozen in the two States. In the West they did not fare much better. Even in Kansas, which was considered their great stronghold, they were disastrously defeated, and the republicans swept that State with a large majority. So that, the defeat of the populists was not local, not confined to one State or portion of the Union, but was general and universal, and as a political party they will never again be of any importance.—*Chatham Record.*

It is foolish to say that the elections held on the 7th in a number of the States and the vote of the said elections, signify nothing and were merely indicative of local causes which governed the results in those several States.

The results in New York and New Jersey are deserved rebukes to the despotic rule of bosses which has too long defied public sentiment and everything that was decent in politics. The vote clearly shows that the honest people of those States ignored party lines and dealt bossism a blow which if followed up will result in the release of the people from the galling control of political ringsters.

But what of the tremendous republican majorities in Iowa, Ohio and Massachusetts?

The candidates on the democratic tickets were all personally popular men, so that the majorities by which they were defeated must be explained on some grounds other than local causes or personal character of the candidates.—*Southport Leader.*

The result of the late elections in the North which resulted so disastrously to the Democrats are accounted for by thousands on their own theories. The Republicans East say that it was a vindication of protection and honest money principles, and although the administration is in favor of honest money, the Republican party is the only party that can be trusted to insure sound finances. The Populists and a faction of the Democracy say that it was a rebuke to the party for its surrender to Wall Street. The administration Democrats say that it was an off year and that the prevailing depression aggravated the people to administer a rebuke to the party in power the first chance they have after it has taken charge of the government. The silver State Republicans say that the defeat of free silver did it. It is probable that all of these theories have in them a modicum of truth.—*Scottish Chief.*

The German Emperor to the Reichstag.

The Reichstag was opened Thursday by Emperor William. In the speech from the throne opening the session the Emperor said: "When I, in July last, convoked the Reichstag I expressed the confident hope that you would not deny me and my high confederates your co-operation in developing the army institutions, which, in the interest of the security of the Empire, had become necessary. I am very much pleased to find that my confidence was not deceived, and greeting you to-day I feel that I want to express to the Reichstag the imperial thanks for its patriotic readiness and for the manifold proofs of warm sympathy of which I am pleased to have been the recipient in various parts of the Empire. These proofs are security to me of the satisfaction which the nation feels at the organization that has been secured in the German army, in which there is a guarantee of protection to the Fatherland and of the maintenance of peace. It will now be your foremost task and common labor with the Federated Governments to care for the raising of means to cover the increased expense by the increased peace footing of the army. The proposals which you will receive will move on a broad basis, which will be concurrent with the new regulations of the financial relations of the Empire to its separate members."

One Way to Get Good Roads.

Cor. New York Herald.]

Cannot congress stretch a point and place the control of highways in the hands of the federal government, either for possible strategic purposes or purposes of interstate commerce? It would then be comparatively easy to find work for many of the unemployed in building roads where most needed, and as in that case the work would be done under supervision of the United States corps of engineers uniformity and economy would be attained. Our roads are, generally speaking, a byword and a reproach, and their badness cannot be excelled in the civilized portion of the world, except by those of some of the South American republics. The states benefited might be made to bear a certain proportion of the expenses, and could such a plan be carried out we would not only relieve much of the distress, preventing possibly starvation riots, but give good roads to a country sorely in need of them.

To Be Burned Alive.

MESSENGER BUREAU,
RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 11.

In preparing for publication the records of this State from 1777 to 1781 it has been discovered that the manuscript journals of the Legislature of 1780 have been abstracted from the State archives by some person. Those journals contain most important historical data. Judge Walter Clark, who, as a labor of love, is prosecuting this work, thinks that possibly some descendant of the members of the General Assembly of 1780 may have a printed copy. If so, by the aid of the State press he thinks this may be discovered. Otherwise it is irretrievably lost.

The late Col. Wm. L. Saunders brought the Colonial Records down to January, 1777. Judge Clark has taken up the work where Col. Saunders left off and will carry it down to January 1, 1781, which is as far as the statute provides. Those four years, however, were the most eventful ones of the great Revolutionary war. The work of gathering material has been so long delayed that now, after the lapse of over a century, very scant materials remain. Col. Saunders had the great advantage of procuring copies of papers from London, but for the period on which Judge Clark is engaged there is no such resource, as North Carolina had at that time ceased to transmit copies of her records "home"—to England. Still Judge Clark has gathered together some very interesting matter. Among other things, there has been found in an obscure pigeon-hole of one of the departments in Washington a muster-roll of a considerable part of North Carolina's "Continental line," and it is hoped that the whole may be discovered. It had been thought for seventy-five years that these muster-rolls had been wholly lost.

One of the most curious documents found by Judge Clark is one which shows that as late as 1778 a man was judicially executed in this State by being burned at the stake. The record reads:

"STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
BRUNSWICK COUNTY,
March 15, 1778.

* * * * The court proceeded on said trial and the said fellow Jemmy confessed himself to be one that had a hand in murdering of said Henry Williams in concurrence with the evidence of four other malfactors that were executed for being concerned in said murder on the 18th day of March, 1777. *Ordered* that the sheriff take the said Jemmy from hence to the place of execution where he shall be *tied to a stake and burned alive.*"

It further appears that the said Jemmy was a slave belonging to Mrs. Sarah Dupree. Three justices of the peace, William Ganee, John Fell and Thomas Sessions, and four freeholders, Aaron Roberts, John Stainton, Needham Goree and James Ludlow, duly summoned for that purpose, signed a certificate that said slave was worth £80 (or $400) proclamation money. Upon that certificate the legislature passed a resolution for the payment of the said sum to Mrs. Dupree, the owner of Jemmy.

Odds and Ends About Women.

The fortune of Mrs. W. H. Vanderbilt is estimated at $30,000,000.

"Scott M. Farnund and wife" are carriage repairers in Vermont. They advertise by photographs of their shop and its pleasant rural surroundings, with the firm name conspicuous on a sign upon the building, while women and men are shown engaged in the work, and the "wife," with baby in her arms, is "overseeing" the shop.

Smith College began the year last week with about 730 students and 253 in the Freshman class. Last year's class was 210, and that was the largest up to date. The increase in the charge of board from $7 weekly to $7.50, appeared to deter no one. A new domitory is talked of at once, as little more than half the girls can now live on the campus.

Under the charge of Miss Alice Briggs there is, at Chicago, the immense petition to all the Governments of the world pleading for the prohibition of the traffic in liquor and opium, signed by over 4,000,000 people, circulated eight years in more than fifty countries and estimated to be fifteen miles long.

Rose Haldwick Thrope, the author of "Cufew Must not Ring To-night" is now living in California, but her early home was in Litchfield, Mich. The poem was written one afternoon in school, when the writer was only fifteen years old. She showed the verses to her teacher, who said they ought to be printed, and accordingly they came out in the local paper. The Litchfield minister read the poem, cut it out, and sent it to Horace Greeley, who started it on its road to elocutionary fame.

The well-known fact that women live longer than men is illustrated as follows: The excess of females of all ages over males of all ages in England and Wales is only about 3½ per cent (in round figures 15,000,000 minus 50,000 or 14,000,000 plus 50,000). But when we begin to compare women over sixty with men over sixty, the female majority becomes greater, and when we once past eighty-five the old men are nowhere. The female monogenarians nearly double the male, there are 854 women over ninety-five to only 354 men, and 104 gammers to forty-two gaffers who own to a century.

The Mexican Boundary.

The international boundary line between the United States and the republic of Mexico is marked by pyramids of stones placed at irregular distances along the line all the way from the Rio Grande to the Pacific ocean. Wherever it was found practicable to do so these pyramids were built on prominent peaks, at road crossings, fords, etc. The line was not surveyed, as is the usual custom, the location of the monuments being based on astronomical calculations and observations.—*St. Louis Republic.*

Cotton, Stock Raising, Bermuda Grass.

J. W. McWhorter in Southern Cultivator.

On account of poverty of our lands, we are evidently raising the bulk of our cotton crop without any profit to the producer. As I said before, this I believe is due to the poverty of our lands. They have become almost exhausted from washing and continual cultivation in cotton. We may continue this policy a few years longer, but a change must be brought about some time in the near future, whether we wish it or not.

There is no necessity in reducing the supply of cotton. We ought to make a big cotton crop, but we must make it cheaper than heretofore. The South can easily make an average crop of cotton on half the land we have in cultivation. If we will but bestir ourselves and expend a little more thought and energy in our work. We are too careless, too negligent, too much given to following in old, beaten tracks, to ever make prosperous, intelligent, successful farmers.

Half of the lands of the South should be devoted to stock raising, while the other half should be made to produce the usual supply of cotton. We must come to this sooner or later, and we had just as well make our preparations for doing so. The first preparation to make on this line is to secure good pastures and meadows. He who has these is in a fix to live and make some money when others, who have them not, will become bankrupt. There is some money in stock and grass, it matters not how stringent the money matters become. Hog and cow products have always been salable, are salable now, and always will be salable, as long as the human race are compelled to consume food in order to exist.

The farmer is the under-dog in the fight that is now going on for the mastery of politics and financial legislation, and I fear he will always be so. There is but one course left for us, and that is to so farm as to be independent of all financial centers. We can whip in the fight by living at home. Of course I believe every farmer should be interested in the politics of his country, and speak out boldly for what he conceives to be the right, but for fear that we may be defeated in the struggle we should be prepared to live and make some money, even if forced to retire from the political contest overcome. And to do this we must not rely on simply one crop. We must diversify. We must raise some stock, something to live upon, so that we will not be at the mercy of the money lenders. And in order to do this, as I said before, we need plenty of good pastures, and for pasturage and hay nothing will equal our own Bermuda. It is emphatically the grass for the South; others may abuse it, but I never will. It furnishes me splendid pasturage for my cattle during the summer. It gives me hay to feed them on through the winter. It catches my terraces that are placed in my fields, and my land never washes. By thorough preparation and rapid cultivation, it never injures my growing crops. By this thorough preparation and rapid cultivation I make good crops and am also compelled to reduce my acreage. By reducing my acreage I am enabled to manure higher and thus improve my lands.

The time is certainly coming when this heretofore despised and much abused grass will be looked upon as the salvation of many a Southern farmer. The other grasses and clovers are very good in their places, but for the rough and tumble life on the farm, give me Bermuda grass every time.

Alice Morse Earle in her recent book, "Customs and Fashions in Old New England," says that the domestic help problem was as vital then as now. Members of Judge Sewall's family lived out at service. The sons of Downing and of Hooke went with their kinsman, Governor Winthrop, as servants. Sir Robert Cramer sent his cousin to the Governor as a farm servant. In Andover an Abbott maiden lived as help for years in the house of Phillip. By 1687 negro slaves were abundant. The Indian captives were sold as slaves to the West Indies. King Philip's wife and child were thus sold and died in bondage. The author says that she has never seen in any Southern newspaper advertisements of negro slaves that surpass in heartlessness and viciousness the advertisements of the New England newspapers of the eighteenth century. Negro children were sold by the pound like other merchandise. The leading ministers—Hopkins, Williams, Ezra, Stiles and Jonathan Edwards—were slave-owners. Bound and advertised servants were early sent to Massachusetts from England, after they were kidnapped in Scotland, Ireland or England. At one time "Scots, Indians and negroes" were not allowed to train in the Massachusetts militia. The town poor were sold at auction. The French Acadians were frequently on the poor list. Criminals were also sold into service.

The design of the State monument to the Confederate dead is agreed on at last. It is to be a shaft and a very lofty one—not less than 70 feet in height. At one time it appeared pretty sure that an arch would be the form of memorial, but a majority of the ladies, who have the entire power of choice, favored a tall shaft. So the design submitted by Col. M. Muldoon, of Louisville, Ky., was adopted. It had a broad base and die and on the latter are, as opposite faces, the seals of the Confederacy and of North Carolina, while two spirited bronze figures of an infantryman and a cavalryman stand on either side. The shaft will rise 40 feet above these figures and will be of massive granite. It will be surmounted by a statue ten feet, representing a soldier at rest. The monument will be located at some point in the capitol square; probably either near the east gate or at the south gate. If at the latter it will be necessary, it is thought, to remove the statue of Washington from its present location to the rotunda of the capitol.—*Ral. Cor. Char. Dem.*

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Mr. Tillett Don't Understand the ways of Printers.

Charlotte Observer

The printer is the most perverse mortal in creation. The thought frequently forces itself upon the proof reader that the printer purposely makes incorrect what is correct, except in one instance and that is when what is incorrect is correct. The Observer printers, for instance, are immovably opposed to a low born or ill-bred person being allowed to be natural in type. They invariably insist upon filling his illiterate mouth with the choicest English. When Charlotte's "Brer Rabbit" tells an Uncle Remus story to the young ones, and the Observer's city editor writes it up and sends it in to the "intelligent compositor," it always comes back in the proof with "thises" made out of the "dises" and "thats" out of the "dats." The patient and long suffering souls of the Observer's proof-readers can put up with all this unmurmuringly and unswearingly, but not so with the uninitiated. And thereby hangs a tale—a tale of woe.

In Sunday's Observer was printed the highly interesting and instructive address of Lawyer Tillett before the Charlotte Young Men's Christian Association. In his splendid plea for the rights of women before the law, it will be remembered that Lawyer Tillet had occasion to refer to Mr. Bumble's criticism of the English law's estimate of women. The opinions of Mr. Bumble and the English law not coinciding, Mr. Bumble felt it incumbent upon him to allude to the English law as "a ass, a idiot."

The Observer printer who caught this "take" of Mr. Tillet's article, was shocked, horrified and amazed that such mutilation of the English language should be sent to him. It was not to be tolerated, of course, and he at once proceeded to substitute "an ass, an idiot," and thus correct Mr. Dickens' gross carelessness in allowing the use of such awful grammar in one of his characters.

Now it happened that Lawyer Tillett numbers among his many other accomplishments that of being a good proof reader and the proof of his article was sent to him to correct. When he found that the printer had tampered with Mr. Bumble's expression, Mr. Tillet was mad. He wanted to fight and in his righteous indignation, he sent word around to the Observer office to tell the printer who set up that expression that he was "a ass and an ass both."

An Ingenious Clock.

New York Despatch.

A firm in Calcutta, India, has lately completed a very ingenious timepiece in the shape of an eight day clock, which strikes the hours on a large full-toned gong and chimes the quarters on eight bells. In connection with the clock there is a perpetual calendar, which gives the correct days of all the various months, including the twenty-nine days of February in each year.

There is a military procession worked by the clock, representing various branches of the British army, consisting of Artillery, cavalry and infantry, and the staff in review order. There is also a sentry on duty who salutes, a drummer who beats the drum, and a buglar who raises his bugle to his mouth every few minutes. All of these figures are arranged at the top of the dial. A musical instrument plays while the procession is marching in review.

Near the bottom of the clock is placed a military band, which is concealed by a curtain, whice is raised every hour when the music is playing and the procession moving, and falls again immediately after the clock has struck, and remains drawn until the next hour. The case made of ebonized mahogany, is about 6 feet high, 3 feet 6 inches wide, and 2 feet 6 inches deep, highly ornamented with brass trimmings.

The circles on the dial to show minutes, hours, days of the month, etc., are engraved and silvered. The centre and sides of the dial are richly enameled. At the sides of the case are massive brass ornamented handles and ornamental fretwork.

Sweeter than Honey in the Honeycomb.

"What in life is half so sweet,
As the hour when lovers meet."

Nothing is sweeter to the youthful and robust in health, but, alas! too many "Court in poetry, and live in prose" after marriage. This is especially true of the wives whose changed relations bring on weaknesses and derangements, peculiar to married women, so that their lives become "prosy." To all such, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a great boon. It cures weak backs, headaches, neuralgia and "bearing-down" pains, displacements and irregularities of the female organs. It is likewise a restorative and invigorating tonic, strengthening the nerves, and imparting new life to the tired and debilitated, bringing back the "roses to the cheek," and the "rainbows to the eyes." Sold by all druggists, under *guarantee* from its makers of satisfaction in every case, or price ($1.00) refunded.

Good Looks.

Good looks are more than skin deep, depending upon a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the Liver be inactive you have a Bilious Look, if your stomach be disordered you have a Dyspeptic Look, and if your Kidneys be affected you have a Pinched Look. Secure good health and you will have good looks. Electric Bitters is the great alterative and Tonic; acts directly on these vital organs. Cures Pimples, Blotches, Boils and gives a good complexion. Sold at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store, 50c. per bottle.

Shiloh's Cure, the Great Cough and Croup Cure, is for sale by us. Pocket size contains twenty-five doses, only 25c. Children love it. A. J. Cook & Co.

Nearly Ten Centuries Old.

The largest whale which ever entered this harbor, and one of the largest ever seen on this coast, washed ashore at Tokelund Monday, says the South Bend Herald. The news was immediately brought back by one of the morning steamers, and the afternoon passenger boats were crowded to their greatest capacity by the throngs who were anxious to see the monster.

The fish came in on the high tide, and lies just a little below Charles Fisher's bath houses. It was alive and kicking and did not finally surrender its lease on existence until Tuesday about noon. County Attorney M. D. Egbert had taken along a tape line and carefully measured the monster. The line showed an extreme length of 174 feet and 8 inches, with a "waist measure" of 161 feet and 6 inches. County Surveyor L. C. Vickery figured on the weight of the "animile" and pronounced this member of the balaenoidea family to weigh forty-seven and one-half tons, and the blubber and whalebone to be worth, at current prices, oil, $9,795; bone, $1,000; making a net total of $10,975.

Attorney L. E. Grinn attempted to compute the age of the subject under consideration, and concluded, from the transverse lines on the baleen, that this fish had existed for 986 years, lacking but fourteen years of having lived the longest term of whale life. The pectoral fins are 12 feet long and 7 feet broad; the mouth is 24 feet long, the blow holes 18 inches long, and the half hundred bathers in the water at the time it came ashore say the noise of spouting was deafening and the spray ejected at least 50 feet in the air. The lashing of the tail in the water in the struggle to regain the channel was heard at McGowan's cannery at the mouth of North River, four miles away. County School Superintendent L. W. Fanscher furnished some historical facts in regard to the whale. Alfred the Great had been dead but six years when his whaleship first began to navigate the waters of the earth. The old boy was 120 years old when William the Conqueror was born, and may have been playing off English shores when he was crowned king. He was on earth at the time of making the great charter at Runnymede, he was middle aged when the pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock, and probably looked upon the wars of Napoleon, the American Revolution and Civil War with many a sad sigh and shake of the head for the ruthless slaughter of humanity.

Americans in France and England.

London World.

It is likely enough that had the second empire lasted France and not England would have been selected by the American millionaire as his European refuge, Paris, not London, was the place to which it was said that good Americans went when they died and to which Americans good, bad and indifferent used to flock in former days. At the court of Napoleon III eminent citizens and citizenesses of the United States were always especially welcome, and the court of Napoleon III created and controlled Parisian society. At that time, too, Americans were, above all things, urban in their tastes and pursuits. With the sports and pastimes in which Englishmen of rank and fortune occupy themselves they had little or no sympathy, and a hotel in Paris was infinitely more in their line than such a rural retreat as Mr. Astor purchased from the Duke of Westminster.

A palace on the banks of the Thames would then have been about the last place in which one could have expected to find an American millionaire, and the Champs Elysees, not Cliveden, would have been as far into the country as he would have cared to go. Only a quarter of a century ago two well known citizens of New York, Mr. William Butler Duncan and Mr. Samuel R. Barlow, were much wondered at for having each bought a retreat, one at Staten Island, the other at Long Island, to which they were in the habit of retiring from Saturday to Monday and there entertaining their friends. What the astonishment would have been if not Long Island, but the island of Britain had been the site of their acquisitions it is not easy to imagine.

Penny-in-the-slot Gas Machine.

The Hexam Gas company of England has adopted a penny-in-the-slot meter. By putting a penny in the slot a customer gets 22½ feet of gas. The company sets up the machine and furnishes the necessary fixtures and a griller free of charge. If desired, pennies may be put continously into the slot until the index pointer registers 450 of gas. In this way customers pay about 85 cents per 1,000 feet for their gas, or 10 cents per 1,000 more than the regular price, the extra charge being for the use of the fixtures and the griller.

True Economy.

No matter how many hundred doses of any other medicine are offered for a dollar, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the cheapest blood-purifier sold, through druggists, because it's *guaranteed*, and your money is returned if it doesn't benefit or cure.

With its use you only pay for *the good* you get.

Can you ask more?

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.

Caused by Carelessness.

The majority of people die sooner than they should. Evidence of this fact is growing daily. Waring says: "Disease is not a consequence of life; it is due to unnatural conditions of living—neglect, abuse, want." Dr. Stephen Smith, on the same subject, "Man is born to health and long life; disease is unnatural, death, except from old age, is accidental, and both are preventable by human agencies." This is almost invariably true of death resulting from heart disease. Careless over-exertion intemperate use of tea, coffee, tobacco, alcoholic or other stimulants are generally the causes of this difficulty, and indifference to its progress results in sudden death, or long sickness ending in death. By the newspapers it can be seen that many prominent and hundreds of persons in private life die from heart disease every day.

If you have any of the following symptoms: shortness of breath, palpitation, irregular pulse, fainting and smothering spells, pain in shoulder, side, or arm, swollen ankles, etc., begin treatment immediately for heart disease. If you delay, the consequences may be serious.

For over 20 years Dr. Franklin Miles, the eminent specialist, has made a profound study of heart disease, its causes and cure, and many of the leading discoveries in that direction are due to him. His New Heart Cure is absolutely the only reliable remedy for the cure of heart disease, as is proved by thousands of testimonials from grateful persons who have used it.

James A. Pain, editor of the Corry, Pa., *Leader*, states: "After an apparent recovery from three months of la grippe, I fell on the street unconscious from heart disease. In one month from that time I was unable to walk across my room, and my pulse beat from 85 to 116 times a minute. I then used Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, and at once became stronger. After using six bottles I was able to work as usual and walk a mile every day, my pulse ranging from 68 to 80. Dr. Miles' remedy is not only a preventive but a cure."

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure is sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or by Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six for $5, express prepaid. It is positively free from opiates or dangerous drugs. Dr. Miles' Pills, 25 cents. Free book at druggists, or by mail.

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Manufacturers of Cotton-Seed Meal and Crude Oil.
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Negotiates the sale and purchase of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities.

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Having accepted the agency for the Eastman Kodak Company we would be pleased to show samples of work done on the different style Kodaks and quote prices. Prices range from $6.00 to $65.00.
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"THE ORTON" is furnished with every modern appliance for the comfort and convenience of its guests, including Otis Elevator, Electric Lights, Steam Heating, &c.
J. E. MONTAGUE,
MANAGER.

THE OBSERVER.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., NOV. 23, 1893.

THE LATE DR. DEEMS.

The death in New York on Saturday of the Reverend Dr. Deems has caused widespread sorrow in North Carolina, where for so many years he was a conspicious figure—although the present generation knew him only by tradition. He was a man of high endowments, which placed him in the front rank of men wherever he might be. His career in New York, where he had lived nearly ever since the war, has been a distinguished one. While not above the great preachers in his new home, he was probably not surpassed by any of them.

Our able and critical friend, Dr. Kingsbury, writes the following compendious account of the distinguished preacher's life:

Rev. Charles Force Deems died in New York last night at five minutes to 10 o'clock. Although for nearly a year he has been in failing health, having suffered from an attack of paralysis, his death will be a shock to his many friends and acquaintances scattered throughout the South. There are few of the clergy better known in the South, and it is the good fortune of but few to have drawn to them so many sympathetic and friendly hearts as he did. His many attractions of mind and character, his open geniality and cordiality of nature won him friends wherever he went, and these he retained throughout his extended life.

Dr. Deems was a native of Baltimore, and was born 20th December, 1820. So he was recently, therefore, 73 years of age. He was educated at Dickinson College, Penn., and was the son of Rev. George Deems, who was for many years a member of the North Carolina Methodist E. Conference, dying at about 76 years of age. Dr. Deems entered the ministry when but 19 years of age, we think, and first united with the New Jersey Conference. When but 20 years of age he came into North Carolina as agent of the American Bible Society. In 1841, he became adjunct professor in the University of North Carolina of logic and rhetoric. We easily recall his appearance when he was about twenty-six. He made a fine impression upon the students as a preacher and the day he was to occupy the desk the old chapel was filled, as on that day the boys would not "snap," as they delighted in the fine sermons of the young and eloquent and captivating preacher. He published a small volume of his sermons to the students preached in his early manhood, and fine sermons they are. He was elected professor in the Methodist College of Randolph-Macon in Virginia about 1848, and remained there for some two years. He then resigned and entered the North Carolina Conference in 1849, we think it was. In 1850 he was chosen a delegate to the General Conference. He was elected while attending the Conference to the Pesidency of two female colleges, one in Louisiana, but he accepted the one at Greensboro, N. C. In 1854 he entered the regular work as a preacher and so continued for four year. He was Presiding Elder of the Wilmington and Newbern districts. He visited Europe and Palestine twice, the first time about 1852. In 1865, immediately after the war, he went to New York, edited a religious paper and afterwards became pastor of the Church of the Strangers with which he continued until stricken with the disease that has terminated fatally.

He was elected president of the American Institute of Christian Philosophy in 1881. which office he has held ever since. He was also at one time President of Rutgers Female college in New York city, a famons school. He was for nearly ten years editor of the Christian Thought, a valuable and learned religious monthly magazine. He also edited Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine at one time. He published a dozen volumes perhaps, the best known and most valuable being his excellent "Life of Jesus." He was an intense worker, one of the most laborious in the great city. In his mental and physical prime he was a preacher of singular charm and effectiveness. We have heard some superlatively excellent sermons from him, the greatest being one preached in Raleigh about 1863, on "The Lord our God is one Lord." He was an extraordinary platform speaker, and during the war he spoke in many parts of this State with great power and eloquence in furthering a plan he had then formed to build an institution for the education of the orphan children of the men who fell in battle. His life has been that of a most indefatigable worker for the good of mankind. He will be missed even in the ciny of his labors for twenty-eight years, antd in North Carolina thousands will be deeply moved when they learn that the man of eloquence, of many gifts, of great personal attractions, has fallen on sleep and has gone to his reward. Writing at 3 o'clock in the morning we can not do justice to his manifold endowments of heart and mind. He was our personal friend since 1849, and we cherish that unbroken friendship as one of the gracious events of life. We may not doubt that he is at rest with his Redeemer in the many mansions after so long, so faithful, so useful, so devoted a service tor his Risen Lord and Master.

MR. SIMMONS'S FATAL DELAY.

With the strongest motives that could actuate a man—for himself, to clear his skirts of the suspicion of bargaining away a public trust for a private reward; for the Party and the great State that had trusted him, to save them from the dishonor of betraying their Democratic brethren in the rest of the States—with these tremendous motives to urge him to speak out, Mr. Simmons allowed the e suspicions and these charges to go practically unrebuked. Not only so, but he was silent when it was vitally important for the national ticket that the fusion with Butler upon the local tickets should be broken up. This Mr. Simmons could have done with a word, if he had been able truthfully to say that the platform published three times in the "Observer" was not t e platform he, as chairman of the State committee, secured the adoption of at Clinton.

Mr. Simmons will find it difficult to convince the public that he never saw the platform "written on Marion Butler's official paper," or the charge in the "Observer" on the 25th of August, 1892, that it was so written.

MR. SIMMONS'S OVERSHOT.

People in the Third District, and politicians all over the State, will laugh when they read Mr. Simmons's letter (see D) of August 31st. One would hardly imagine that the author of that letter could have been the mover of the rejection of the motion to endorse the Chicago platform!

THE CASE OF MR. SIMMONS.

Having demonstrated (see OBSERVER of the 9th instant) that Mr. Simmons's skirmisher is unworthy of belief, we now proceed to consider the case of Mr. Simmons himself, as revealed by himself since the OBSERVER'S tactics have driven him into the open.

Mr. Simmons expresses dissatisfaction with sundry statements contained in the OBSERVER. He enumerates five of these disagreeable incidents, which we will take up in order.

1. The OBSERVER said: "A newspaper of the highest standing related that it was stated upon good authority that Mr. Simmons's selection as chairman was made a the dictation of Mr. Butler." Mr. Simmons calls this an "inuendo" and says that it is not so.

For the proof see quotation in the next column marked ***A***.

2. The OBSERVER said: "Delegates returning from the convention reported that he [Mr. Simmons] and one other were closeted with Mr. Marion Butler, who had already declared for Weaver, in Mr. Butler's office at Clinton." Mr. Simmons admits the closeting, but says it was in his own room and not in Mr. Butler's office.

3. The OBSERVER said: "And finally the original draft of the platform which Mr. Simmons, by the prestige of his position as chairman of the State committee, had induced the convention to ratify, came into evidence, and lo! there it was, written on Marion Butler's official paper!" Mr. Simmons says: "The intimation that any draft of the Clinton convention platform, seen by me, or in any way, then or since, brought to my cognizance, was written on the 'official paper' of Marion Butler, is not true."

For the proof, see the quotations marked ***B***.

4. Mr. Simmons denies that he "authorized, directed, or had anything to do with Exhibit E" which is reproduced in this issue, marked ***C***. The chairman of the County committee informed the editor of the OBSERVER that the matters in dispute between the OBSERVER and the local organization—viz: that described in "Exhibit E" (now ***C***), and the withholding of the Chicago platform from publication in the local organ established here—were done "in accordance with Mr. Simmons's instructions." We think the public, at this stage of the game, will find no difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that Chairman McNeill's version is the true one.

5. The OBSERVER said:

It (the "Observer") demonstrated in its columns that the Clinton platform was practically the Weaver platform, and that the fusion on it for local purposes meant death to the national ticket. Finding that this produced no effect upon Mr. Simmons, it used other means to set him straight—and succeeded. Thereafter, that is, from the 31st of August, the campaign in North Carolina was run on the Chicago platform, and Mr. Cleveland and the national ticket had an equal showing with the local tickets. The manner in which this result was brought about is embodied in a correspondence *which Mr. Simmons has had from the time, and now has, Mr. Hale's permission to make public.*

Mr. Simmons affects to have forgotten the correspondence alluded to, beginning with his letter of the 31st of August aforesaid, and being the result of an effort, made by Mr. Hale through a high authority, to secure from Mr. Simmons an unqualified declaration in favor of the Chicago platform. This correspondence will be found elsewhere, marked ***D***. In this connection, it is important to bear in mind that the OBSERVER'S success in breaking up the Clinton fusion had at last driven Mr. Butler to take the final plunge, in abandonment of the State and local Democratic tickets, by becoming chairman of the Third Party convention at Raleigh on the 16th of August. Now, unless Mr. Simmons can show that he anywhere, or in anyway, recanted his published statement in his letter of July 26, 1892, to Chairman Kenan, that "the platform, as agreed to by the committee" (for the text of which platform see B, as before) "was unobjectionable in what it did state and embodied the main principles of Democracy," and that it was "A platform upon which as Democrats we stand"—unless, we repeat, Mr. Simmons can show that anywhere, or in anyway, he had made such recantation before his letter of August 31st aforesaid to Mr. Hale, we fear Mr. Simmons must rest under the imputation of having been "set straight" by the editor of the "Observer," however lacerating it may be to his feelings.

In the OBSERVER'S editorial of the 9th instant, to which Mr. Simmons undertakes to reply, and all of which he says he has read, occurs the following:

Mr. Simmons, however, has never explained why he did not require a reconsideration of the vote repudiating the Chicago platform, as soon as the withdrawal of the bolters on the choice of a Presidential Elector demonstrated that his concessions of principle, made to prevent a bolt, were useless. People naturally said and did say, "Has Mr. Simmons, the trustee of the Democratic party, bargained away his trust in return for a private consideration—for example, the next nomination to Congress?"

As Mr. Simmons admits in his letter of attempted self-exculpation of July 26, 1892, published in the Wilmington Messenger of July 29, that he induced the convention to vote down the resolution in favor of the Chicago platform and to adopt instead the Clinton platform (see ***B***), we must again ask him for an explanation of his failure to use his influence—which ought to have been much more potent with the purged body than before the bolters left—to have the vote of repudiation reconsidered. See, in connection with this astounding fact, the quotations under the head ***E***.

Mr. Simmons's agent has stated that Mr. Hale was called upon during the campaign, by a resolution of the local club to "show his colors." The *truth* was just the reverse. We must ask Mr. Simmons to produce the resolution, or retract his assertion and state the truth.

It is to be noticed that the OBSERVER has suggested only a public ground for Senator Vance's opposition to Mr. Simmons's confirmation, viz: that he interfered with the nomination of Senator Vance's nominees for appointments—Senator Vance being under the Constitution a part of the appointing power. The OBSERVER particularized one instance, that of a very high office being offered to "a North Carolinian," and then withdrawn as the result of Mr. Simmons's efforts, who (Mr. Simmons) *neither secured that office, nor one approaching it in importance, for any other North Carolinian.* Mr. Hale's name was not mentioned or suggested by the "Observer." As Mr. Simmons, however, insists upon making this a personal matter also, we have to ask that he give a categorical answer to this question: Did he, or did he not, directly or indirectly, induce the authorities at Washington, or any of them, to withold a nomination from Mr. Hale, or any other candidate for office, selected by Senator Vance?

Mr. Simmons will not think it egotistical in the OBSERVER, we trust, if we suggest that it would have been better for him if he had stuck to his doctrine of non-interference in appointments, as proclaimed by him after the election. In response to an applicant for his endorsement for office, Mr. Simmons wrote under date of November 21, 1892, and had published, a letter in which he lays down this limitation to his proposed plan of aiding "our Senators and Representatives" in the distribution of patronage by his and his committees' advice, viz:

"Of course such a plan could not be inaugurated and *should not be attempted* without the *approval and consent* of our Representatives in the Congress to whom the President looks for advice in these matters."

Upon the whole, Mr. Simmons and his discredited and discarded Washington agent appear to be a well-matched, if not a very noble, pair of brothers.

A

THE CLINTON CONVENTION.

[From the Wilmington Messenger, July 28, 1892.]

There is a strange report that comes to us that shows, if true, a marvellous condition of political affairs. It is said that before the State Democratic Committee elected a Chairman of that body, that they actually sent to Mr. Butler at Clinton a list of four names to know which of these would *suit him*. Is Butler the dictator of North Carolina that *he* should be consulted as to what man would please *him* as Chairman of a party that in his late speech-making tour he steadfastly arraigned and denounced? Even now he openly declares that he will not support either the Democratic National platform or the nominees for President and Vice President of the Democratic party of the Union. It is so absurd, that we have been unwilling to credit it although it came to us in a straight way. If true, it looks indeed as if the old Democratic ship was only a battered hulk at the mercy of all sorts of storms and waves that may beat upon it. If we can do so we mean to get this Clinton meeting straight and publish the facts. We hear to-day that Chairman Simmons has "dodged" the facts in the dispatch in yesterday's Messenger. But of that more hereafter. The Cape Fear Democrats are Democrats. Down this way they do not mean to take any Third party tomfoolery "in thern," come what else may. When the convention for the Sixth District meets and if the Third party fellows are admitted and undertake to boss the meeting, you will see it resisted promptly or the straight-out Democrats will withdraw. Maintain the right, stand by principles, uphold the banner of the grand old Democratic party if the heavens fall. It is better to go down with a clear conscience and the firm maintenance of principles than to triumph through subserviency, treachery to the party and a sacrifice of honor.

[But Mr. Simmons was dumb under this charge, and has been ever since, until now—dumb at the very time when his denial of the charge and repudiation of Mr. Butler, the declared advocate of Weaver, would have been of incalculable service to the Democratic party, viz: in allaying suspicion and hastening the segregation of the Weaverites from the Democrats, so that they might be separate on State and local tickets as well as on the national ticket, and thus by their separate alignment prevent the national ticket from being sold out in North Carolina.]

B

THE PLATFORM.

Explanation of the bearing of the Quotations which follow under this head:

1. The editorial extract from the "Observer" of July 28, 1892, (No. 1 below), indicates the disposition of the minutes of the Convention, viz: that they were left in the hands of one of the officials, at Clinton.

2. The editorial extract from the "Observer" of August 4, 1892, (No. 2, below), relates to the suppression of the records, and calls for an explanation of the failure of those responsible for the action of the purged remnant left in possession of the Convention to recover their lost ground, when the withdrawal of the Weaverites demonstrated the uselessness of the concession of principle if made to prevent such withdrawal.

3. The editorial extract from the "Observer" of August 4, 1892, (No. 3, below) sets forth that a platform purporting to be the platform of the Convention (*though not signed*) had been printed in Mr. Marion Butler's Weaverite organ, the Clinton Caucasian, and that the chairman of the District Executive committee (who was at the time city editor of the "Observer") had informed the editor of the "Observer" "that there was *but one copy of the platform*."

[It is useful to add that the city editor (the said chairman, &c.) gave the statement that there was "but one copy of the platform," in explanation of the circumstance that even he, the chairman of the District Executive committee (and, as city editor of the "Observer," depended upon for a report of the proceedings, and especially the vitally important part of the proceedings, that the platform, about which there was such contention, constituted)—that even he had been unable to get a copy for insertion in his report, though, as he stated, he had telegraphed for it. By consulting the files of the "Observer," it will be seen that the issue of July 28 contains a report of the proceedings prepared by the city editor (the said chairman, &c.) and that a note states that the report of the committee on platform had not been received up to going press.]

4. Next follows (No. 4, below) the copy of the platform as copied into the "Observer" of August 4, 1892, from Mr. Butler's Weaverite Caucasian of July 28.

5. Next follows (No. 5, below) an extract from the "Observer" of August 11, 1892, giving the notification committee's letter of notification to Mr. Grady at Washington, dated July 22, 1892; the "Resolutions" which Mr. Grady refers to in his letter of acceptance; and Mr. Grady's letter of acceptance, dated at Washington, August 2, 1892.

6. Next follows (No. 6, below) an editorial extract from the "Observer" of August 26, 1892, the purpose of the reproduction of which, now, is to show that the platform with the Marion Butler "official paper" heading, was printed twice in the "Observer," viz: in the issue of August 11 and in that of August 25—in the latter, attention being conspicuously called to it "*as copied from the original document*, now in our possession by courtesy of Mr. Grady, issued to the Democrats under, as it were, *Mr. Butler's own sign-manual*."

When the reader has examined the documents to which the above six explanations refer, he will be prepared to understand the comments which we shall now make:

The date of the committee's letter to Mr. Grady (see No. 5) was July 22. The date of his reply was August 2. The date upon which the city editor of the OBSERVER (the chairman of the District committee) said he had telegraphed to Clinton, without effect, for the platform, was the day before the issue of the OBSERVER of the 28th July—that is, on the 27th. The fact that the platform was then in Mr. Grady's hands at Washington would account for the impossibility of its being gotten from Clinton, assuming that there was but one copy, as stated by the chairman of the District Executive Committee and published in the OBSERVER, (see No. 3), of which he was city editor. The facts, on the assumption that the District chairman's statement was true, are therefore in harmony. But the fact that the "Observer" was on file in Mr. Simmons's office in Raleigh; that every politician in the Third District knows that Mr. Simmons scanned every line of it in those critical days; that Mr. Simmons's attention was specially called to the "Observer" file in his office, in Mr. Hale's letter to Mr. Simmons of September 2, 1892, (see D); that Mr. Simmons would instantly have challenged the "Observer's" statement, in its issue of August 25, 1892, that the Marion Butler platform therein printed was a copy of the "original document" (1) if he he could have done so truthfully, (2) unless he still held to the Butler fusion; and that he did not utter a word in protest—these facts seem to close the case against Mr. Simmons.

1.

(From the Observer of July 28. 1892, 1st column, editorial page.)

We have up to this writing been unable to get a copy of the platform adopted, or of the minutes of the convention kept by the secretaries, being informed by one of the secretaries that all the papers were left in the hands of Mr. Nicholson. the other secretary.

2.

[From the Observer of August 4, 1892, 1st column, editorial page.]

Not so with those, whoever they may be, who are responsible for the suppression of the records of the convention, and from whom not one word of explanation has proceeded, though two weeks have elapsed since the convention sat. Meanwhile, the Democratic public who have a right to know, in the form of a record duly signed, what their servants did at an important crisis, without being compelled to depend upon such casual reports and statements as may filter into the press through unauthorized channels, or be picked up on the streets, are still groping in the dark.

Until this record is brought to the light of day; until an explanation is given of the astounding fact that those who were left in possession of the convention, after the Weaverites withdrew. failed to cry out in indignation at this act of bad faith on the part of those they had made such sacrifices to retain, and failed then and there to recover the lost ground by repudiating the compromise platform and adopting the Cleveland platform—until these things are done, we repeat, the loyal Democrats of this District will not rest content.

3.

[From the Observer of August 4, 1892, 3d column, editorial page.]

We reprint elsewhere from the organ of the Weaverites, the Clinton Caucasian, [edited by Mr. Marion Butler], what that journal indicated, by the head lines prefixed to it, is the "Platform adopted by the Democratic Convention of the Third Congressional District." * * * Nevertheless, as we were informed by the chairman of the District Executive committee that there was but one copy of the platform, and the copy which we reproduce from the Weaverite organ is the only one which has come to light that even professes to be the platform, we must pass by the mistaken taste which led the Democratic officials to entrust it to the enemy, and accept it as the genuine platform adopted by the Convention.

4.

(Reprinted from the Clinton Caucasian, Weaverite Organ.)

Platform Adopted by the Democratic Convention of the Third Congressional District.

1st. We, the representatives of the Democratic Party, of the Third Congressional District of North Carolina, do reaffirm our allegiance to the principles of the party as founded by Jefferson and Jackson. We believe the public welfare demands the application of those principles in the conduct of the Federal Government.

2nd. It is a cardinal principle of taxation that a man shall be taxed according to his ability to pay, therefore the present system of tariff taxation is unjust and oppressive to the poor; a tariff for protection is utterly without warrant; a tariff for revenue has been considered Democratic doctrine, but in view of the extravagance of recent Congresses we believe the phrase needs new defination.

3rd. In order that the wealth of the nation may bear its proportionate part of its burdens, we demand a graduative tax on incomes, and that the revenue so derived shall be applied first to the payment of the pension roll.

4th. In view of the Universal depression of agriculture and all labor we declare that tariff and financial reform and economy in the expenditures are the overshadowing issues in this campaign.

5th. We reaffirm our allegiance to the Democratic principles of Jefferson and Jackson in opposition to National Banks, and in favor of a National currency issued without corporate interventions. We believe that National Banks of issue ought not to be tolerated in a Republican Government. The right to issue money is the inviolate prerogative of the government.

6th. We demand immediate repeal of the 10 per cent tax on State Banks.

7th. We demand that the government shall issue legal tender notes in volume sufficient to meet the business needs of the country and that said legal tender notes should be made a legal tender in payment of all debts, both public and private, and we demand that the currency be increased as rapidly as possible to an amount not less than 50 per cent.

8th. We demand the immediate passage of a bill for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and we deplore the failure of the present Congress to pass such a law.

5.

(From the Observer of August 11, 1892, top of 3d column, 1st page.)

Mr. Grady and the Clinton Convention.

Hon. B. F. Grady, under date of August 2, requests us to publish the subjoined "correspondence and Resolutions" which reached this office after our last issue had gone to press:

TRENTON, N. C., July 22, 1892.

Hon. B. F. Grady, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR:—By authority of the recent Democratic Congressional Convention held at Clinton, N. C., on July 20th, 1892, we have the honor and pleasure of hereby formally notifying you of your unanimous nomination of said convention as the Democratic candidate for Congress of the third Congressional District of North Carolina. Assuring you of our earnest desire for your success at the approaching election, and our warmest personal regard, we are

Respectfully yours,
P. M. PEARSALL,
WM. ALDERMAN,
W. E. STEVENS,
Committee.

MARION BUTLER, President, Clinton, N. C.
W. S. BARNES, Sec. and Treas., Raleigh, N. C.
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
NORTH CAROLINA FARMERS' STATE ALLIANCE,
CLINTON, N. C., July 20, 1892.

1st. We, the representatives of the Democratic Party, of the Third Congressional District of North Carolina, do reaffirm our allegiance to the principles of the party as founded by Jefferson and Jackson. We believe the public welfare demands the application of those principles in the conduct of the Federal Government.

2nd. It is a cardinal principle of taxation that a man shall be taxed according to his ability to pay, therefore the present system of tariff taxation is unjust and oppressive to the poor; a tariff for protection is utterly without warrant; and a tariff for revenue has been considered Democratic doctrine, but in view of the extravagance of recent Congresses we believe the phrase needs new definition.

3rd. In order that the wealth of the nation may bear its proportionate part of its burdens, we demand a graduated tax on incomes, and that the Revenue so derived shall be applied first to the payment of the pension roll.

4th. In view of the universal depression of agricultural and all labor we declare that tariff and financial reform and economy in the expenditures are the overshadowing issues in this campaign.

5th. We reaffirm our allegiance to the Democratic principles of Jefferson and Jackson in opposition to National Banks, and in favor of a National currency issued without corporate intervention. We believe that National Banks of issue ought not to be tolerated in a Republican Government. The right to issue money is the invioable prerogative of the government.

6th. We demand immediate repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on State Banks.

7th. We demand that the government shall issue legal tender notes in volume sufficient to meet the business needs of the country and that said legal tender notes should be made a legal tender in payment of all debts, both public and private, and we demand that the currency be increased as rapidly as possible to an amount not less than $50 per capita.

8th. We demand the immediate passage of a bill for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and we deplore the failure of the present Congress to pass such laws.

ISHAM ROYAL, Ch'n.
P. M. PEARSALL, Sec'y.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2, 1892.

Messrs. P. M. Pearsall, Wm. Alderman and W. E. Stevens, Committee:

GENTLEMEN:—In due course of mail your favor of July 22nd reached me, informing me that at the recent Democratic Convention of the 3rd District I was unanimously selected to be my own successor; and in this formal notice of my acceptance of the honor conferred on me an assurance of my gratitude would be incomplete if I did not thank you for the flattering terms in which you have conveyed the information.

You enclose me a copy of the formal declaration by the convention of the principles it advocates and the remedial legislation it proposes, and it was my desire to accompany my approval of them with a more or less extended discussion of them, but the intense heat here and other demands on my time have prevented me.

Yours very respectfully,
B. F. GRADY.

6.

(From the Observer of August 25, 1892, 1st column, editorial page)

But what was Butlerism as it manifested itself at the Clinton convention, with which our Democratic friends had the madness to treat with and accept? Here it is, as copied from the original document, now in our possession by courtesy of Mr. Grady, issued to the Democrats under, as it were, Mr. Butler's own sign-manual.

MARION BUTLER, President, Clinton, N. C.
W. S. BARNES, Sec. and Treas., Raleigh, N. C.
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
NORTH CAROLINA FARMERS' STATE ALLIANCE,
CLINTON, N. C., July 20, 1892.
&c.

[Note.—Here follows the platform as last given above. See No. 5.]

C

HEADQUARTERS DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Committee—Jas. D. McNeill, Chairman; Z. B. Newton, Geo. D. Elliott, W. B. Draughon, N. M. D. Clark.

Robin Hill, N. C.
Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 22, 1892.

To My Colored Friends.

I am no politician, but I have given careful consideration to the political situation. as it now appears, and I desire to submit some thoughts to my colored friends, hoping that I may be of some benefit to my race. I believe a change in the moral and political governments is now necessary; I believe it is our interest to stand by President Harrison in National affairs, but as to our home matters, I am of the opinion that we should vote for Mr. J. W. McLauchlin for the Senate and for H. L. Cook for the House and J. B. Troy for Treasurer, and J. B. Smith for Sheriff. We want and need more money and less taxes, and to secure these benefits we must vote the above. I shall so vote and ask all my thinking colored friends to do likewise. I don't claim to be a Democrat, and I know I am no Third Party man. It is men of principles that I am for and now is the time for us to show our principles—by standing for the men above mentioned.

(Signed) J. W. Melvin.

Fayetteville Observer,
Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 27, 1892.

Capt. Jas. D. McNeill, Chairman Democratic Ex. Committee:

Dear Sir:—I did not see Melvin's communication until it came to me in the "proof" last night. I take it you had not read it. I enclose it herewith. You will observe that it is totally inadmissable in a Democratic paper, as it advises against voting for Cleveland, and advocates the cause of a portion of the County ticket to the exclusion of another portion and to the exclusion of the State and Congressional tickets. Such a position raises up antagonisms within the party by fostering one set of the party's candidates at the expense of another, and while it is a position which Melvin, a Republican negro, has a perfect right to occupy if he sees fit, it is one which can not be propagated through a Democratic organ, or through Democratic organization, without a violation of the most sacred of party laws.

I am sure you will entirely agree with me as soon as you read the communication.

Yours very truly, E. J. Hale.

(Mr. Simmons to Chairman Murphy, of Buncombe, November 1?, 1892.)

It is exceedingly gratifying to me to say that in my extended correspondence with all the chairmen in the State there has been no unpleasantness and no lack of sympathy and co-operation.

D

RALEIGH, N. C., August 31st, 1892.

E. J. Hale, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—We are in a death struggle with the Republican party—by every art of chicanery and diplomacy they are seeking to divide the good people of North Carolina, and thus pave the way for their return to power in the future.

You and I, together with all the good white people of North Carolina, are profoundly concerned to avert this great calamity.

We may differ in opinion as to what ought or ought not to have been done, or what could or could not have been done; but there can be no difference of opinion between good and patriotic men as to our duty in the crisis now upon us.

We must lay aside our differences and unite in our efforts to save the State, National and Congressional tickets, and prevent the danger of Republican domination in North Carolina, and the continuance of Republican spoliation in National legislation.

I know the composition of the Clinton Convention was not satisfactory to you, nor was it a together so to me; but, whatever differences of opinion may have existed as to much that was done at this convention, there can be no doubt that the candidates nominated by it for Congress and Elector, Mr. Grady and Mr. Shaw, are true and tried Democrats, and devoted friends of our great leader, Grover Cleveland, and stand firmly upon the platform upon which he was nominated; and that it is our duty to put forth our best endeavors to secure their triumphant election.

I am pleased to learn from our mutual friend, Senator Ransom, that in the interest of Democratic harmony and success you are willing to subordinate your opinion as to the wisdom of the action of that convention, and give your influence, and that of your paper, the "Fayetteville Observer," to assure this desirable result.

This is patriotic, and will give great satisfaction to your many friends who know that the only way to achieve party success is to subordinate individual opinion to party unity.

I assure you I shall be delighted to co-operate with you to promote the success of our State, National and Congressional tickets.

Yours truly,
F. M. SIMMONS,
Chairman.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 2nd, 1892.

F. M. Simmons, Esq., Chairman, &c., Raleigh, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—I received your letter of the 31st of August last night.

You must pardon my saying so, and also my use of the expression, but you have the cart before the horse. It is not I that need to be commended for patriotism in subordinating my opinion to the will of the majority, for it cost me no effort to accept the Democratic doctrines laid down in the Chicago platform—doctrines which I have longed to see distinctly stated. I understood from your letter that you, acting for the State ticket, and for others associated with you in the making of the Clinton platform, signify your abandonment of that platform now that it has been shown by me to conflict vitally with the Chicago platform on silver, on the "per capita," on the Force bill, and on the Tariff, and your complete acceptance of the Democratic platform. That being so, it is you, dear sir, and your associates, who deserve credit for patriotic subordination of your opinion to the will as well as the wisdom of the majority. Perhaps I may make this clearer by calling to mind the fact that I remained in the Democratic party, and was backed by six million voters, whereas, you and your associates represented (leaving out the Cyrus Thompson bolters) only about one-thousandth part of that number.

I do not understand that your letter refers to my subordinating my opinion as to the *candidates, the individuals*, for I presume you read my paper on file in your office and have learned from that that I proposed in my first issue after the Convention (July 28th) that your committee should take up Mr. Shaw, give him an official status, and authorize him to preach the Cleveland platform as well as Cleveland. I repeated this in my issue of August 4th, and have held that position without variation ever since. Finding that no response came to my appeals for harmony and unity on the Democratic platform, from you, I then addressed my letter of August 17th to Senator Ransom, as member of the National Democratic Executive Committee, having full power in the premises,—and which letter I presume he exhibited to you—asking him to look over the field upon his arrival in Fayetteville, and suggesting that he take the same course I had already suggested to you. This, as you doubtless know, he did, and the matter was settled and announced in my issue of September 1st, printed 24 hours before the receipt of your letter.

Nor do I understand that when you refer to my subordinating my opinion you referred to my opinion, as expressed in the "OBSERVER," that it was impossible to proceed with the canvass with a Cleveland Elector preaching the Weaver doctrine, as I have demonstrated the Clinton platform—taken into connection with the vote of rejection of the Chicago platform—to be. As a loyal Democrat I could not do that. And as Mr. Caldwell, of the "Charlotte Observer," well puts it, no Democratic newspaper could.

I therefore conclude that when you referred to my subordinating my opinion, it was a slip of the pen, and was intended to refer to the patriotic subordination of your and your associates' opinion to that of the Democrats of all the rest of the Union. That being so, it gives me great pleasure to assure you of the most cordial and effective co-operation with you in promoting the success of the National, State and Congressional tickets,—all whose nominees I now understand from you stand squarely on the Chicago platform, so far as it relates to National questions—that I am capable of.

You must accept this my analysis of your letter as made in all sincerity; for after reading it over a number of times I have been unable to reconcile its statements with the well-known facts by any other hypothesis than that suggested by me. If I am at fault, please so inform me.

Yours truly,
E. J. HALE.

I shall not publish your letter, for it would be necessary, as you will at once see, that I publish a reply, which I should have to make in a more elaborate way than I have done. The publication of it with such condition I leave to your good judgment.

[This ended the correspondence.]

E

Mr. Simmons as a "Dodger."

[Wilmington Review, July 26, 1892.]

Mr. Sol. C. Weill, of this city, who is a member of the State Executive Committee, received the following telegram this morning from Mr. Simmons, chairman of that committee:

"Absence prevented my seeing till last night statement in *Daily Review* to effect that Clinton Convention voted down resolution to endorse Cleveland and Stevenson. It is a mistake and without foundation. No such resolution or amendment was introduced.

F. M. SIMMONS.

Technically, Mr. Simmons is correct. The resolution rejected at the Clinton Convention was not endorsing Cleveland and Stevenson, but the Chicago platform. In the hurry of writing we inadvertantly made the error. Practically, it amounts to the same thing and the result in its bearing remains absolutely the same.

(Wilmington Messenger, July 28, 1892.)

We hear to-day that Chairman Simmons has "dodged" the facts in the dispatch [see telegram above] in yesterday's *Messenger*.

(Wilmington Review, July 29, 1892.)

The Simmons Letter.

Capt. Kenan, Chairman of the County Committee, received a letter yesterday from Mr. Simmons, relative to the Clinton Convention, which appears in this moning's papers.

We do not think that Mr. Simmons has improved his position in the least. There are not words enough in the English language to obliterate the fact that the Democrats at Clinton failed in their duty to their party and to themselves, and all of the dodging and squirming of the defence will not serve in the least to palliate, excuse or explain this fact. The spot will not out. The explanations do not explain and the more that is said the worse does the thing appear.

THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT.

The "original document," "written on Marion Butler's 'official paper'," is in safe custody in this city, and may be seen by those who have a proper interest in the matter.

Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50c. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

-How is-
-Your Blood?-

I had a malignant breaking out on my leg below the knee, and was cured sound and well with two and a half bottles of SSS Other blood medicines had failed to do me any good.
WILL C. BEATY,
Yorkville, S. C.

TRADE S.S.S. MARK

I was troubled from childhood with an aggravated case of Tetter, and three bottles of SSS cured me permanently.
WALLACE MANN,
Mannville, I. T.

Our book on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

REV. DR. F. L. REID
WRITES AS FOLLOWS IN THE
"CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE:"

"We publish in this issue three columns of certificates, etc., as to the wonderful results achieved by that wonderful invention, the Electropoise. Its success is simply marvelous. We have tried it enough in our own family to believe pretty thoroughly in it, and we have had observation of its effects on others sufficient to justify us in advertising it to our readers, and in commending its use to the afflicted everywhere. We know one of our preachers who says it has made almost a new man, physically, of him. We know others who have tested it thoroughly, and speak in the highest praise of it. We believe every afflicted person who can would do well to give it a trial."

Such testimony is absolutely unimpeachable. If you desire to investigate further, write to us.

Electropoise
TRADE MARK
"Cures when all else fails."

ATLANTIC ELECTROPOISE CO.,
Washington, D. C.

USE POND'S EXTRACT

FOR PILES BURNS SORE EYES WOUNDS SORES Headache AND ALL PAIN

Have the early frosts or too late a lingering by the garden gate again aroused that RHEUMATISM so peacefully slumbering the summer long? Well, if it's very bad you must change your diet and perhaps take some distasteful drug—the doctor will tell you what—but first rub thoroughly the part afflicted with POND'S EXTRACT, then wrap it warmly with flannel, and the rheumatism may wholly disappear. It will certainly be much relieved. Now that you have the POND'S EXTRACT try it for any of the many things its buff wrapper mentions. It's a wonderful curative. But don't accept substitutes.

FOR COLDS CUTS BRUISES SPRAINS SORE THROAT Catarrh AND AFTER SHAVING

POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Ave., N. Y.



PROCRASTINATION IS THE THIEF OF TIME.

The above picture touchingly illustrates the danger of delay.

THE FEW WHO STILL HESITATE TO MAKE

PERFECTION

THEIR "REGULAR" FLOUR HAVE A USEFUL LESSON SUGGESTED HERE.

Why not substitute common sense for sentiment and buy the BEST Flour that costs the LEAST money.

Acknowledged on every side *the best*. Perfection is always the *cheapest* by 50c. to $1.00 a barrel. Buy it.

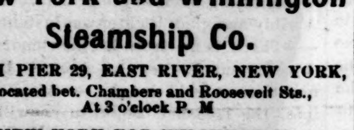
Q. K. NIMOCKS & CO.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 2, 1893.

W. H. NEWBERRY & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
FURNITURE
—AND—
House Trimmings,
DRESSED AND ROUGH
LUMBER.

WE CAN NOT BE UNDERSOLD. CALL AND ENQUIRE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

COOL SPRING MILL
—AND—
PERSON STREET.



CLYDE'S
New York and Wilmington
Steamship Co.

FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK,
Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts.,
At 3 o'clock P. M

NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON
PAWNEE..........Saturday, Nov. 25
CROATAN..........Saturday, Dec. 2

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.
CROATAN..........Saturday, Nov. 25
PAWNEE..........Saturday, Dec. 2

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.
CROATAN..........Tuesday, Nov. 21
PAWNEE..........Tuesday, Nov. 28

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H. G. SMALLBONES,
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Wilmington, N. C.
THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
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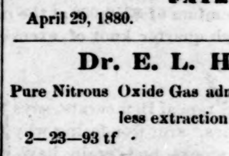
HAVE YOU TRIED THE

Admiral Cigarettes?

FOR SALE BY
A. J. COOK & CO.,
WHO CAN SUPPLY THE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE.
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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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DRS. HUNTER,
DENTISTS,
Northeast Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
April 29, 1880. tf

Dr. E. L. HUNTER.
Pure Nitrous Oxide Gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth.
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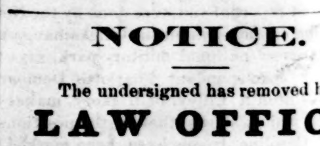
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DRS. MARSH & HIGHSMITH,
Office N. E. Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
11—10—92

Dr. J. Vance McGougan
Has located here and offers his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.
Office over McDuffie's Drug Store.
10—26—93 3m

JOHN F. MUSELWHITE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Practice in the Courts of the State. Attention given to collection of claims.
Office in Sheriff's building on Green Street.
10—5—93 tf

S. H. MacRAE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Office over McDuffie's Drug Store.
10—6, 92—tf

G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,
FAYETTEVILLE N. C.



After 8 years experience offer his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

NOTICE.

The undersigned has removed his
LAW OFFICE
from the Thornton Building on Hay street, to the new office on Green street, between the Sheriff's office and the Overbaugh building.
N. A. SINCLAIR.
4—13—93

COME ONE, COME ALL AND GIVE A CALL TO
S. FENCHEL.
—DEALER IN—
High Class Whiskies, Brandies, Wines,
ALES AND CIGARS,
M. FAULK'S OLD STAND,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C,

THE OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

THURSDAY.....NOVEMBER 23, 1893.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Weekly one year (in advance).....$2 00
Weekly six months (in advance)..... 1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication. Four weeks constitute a month

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

Advertising is to business what steam power is to machinery—the grand motive power.—MACAULAY.

There is but one way of obtaining business—publicity; but one way of obtaining publicity—advertising—BLACKWOOD.

78 PAPERS FOR $2.00

We do not know of a better family paper for the farmer of North Carolina than the HOME AND FARM, published at Louisville, Ky. It is a 16-page journal, comes twice a month and contains practical information and interesting reading for every man, woman and child in North Carolina. Prof. Massey writes articles for the HOME AND FARM of especial interest to North Carolinians. Give it and THE WEEKLY OBSERVER a trial at the ridiculously low sum of $2.00 per year—52 numbers of THE OBSERVER and 26 of HOME AND FARM, about one and a half cents for each paper delivered to you.

Try this combination offer.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. R. VANN—Notice.
S. P. KLARPP—For Rent.
M. A. TILLER—Time is Money.
WILMINGTON'S WELCOME WEEK.
D. A. MCMILLAN—Groceries, &c.
JACKSON OFFICE FURNITURE CO.
LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF BEEF.
H. MCD. ROBINSON—For Rent or Sale.
MISS MATTIE L. SEDBERRY—Stenography.
FRANK THORNTON—The Carpet Department.
PEMBERTON'S BOOK AND MUSIC HOUSE—Roller Skates.

Our merchants say that since the repeal of the Sherman Act business has fallen off.

A large number of our citizens are looking forward to having a pleasant time in Wilmington during Welcome Week.

A large herd of very fine looking cattle were brought to this city Monday and sold to our butchers.

Sheriff J. B. Smith carried five convicts to the penitentiary Thursday, all convicted at this term of the Superior Court.

Messrs. Rose & Leak filled quite a large order from Japan last week. Fayetteville is certainly getting a wide reputation.

Special Thanksgiving services will be held in the Baptist Church. At night the Sunday School will give a free entertainment.

Work has begun on the new Presbyterian Sunday School building, the design for which shows a beautiful edifice. The building is to cost about $4,000.

Fayetteville is the most orderly town in the State, we venture to say, very little drunkenness, seldom any fights, and in fact, few police cases of any kind.

The young people are enjoying the privilege of skating on the F. I. L. I. Armory's floor immensely, as is shown by the large number participating every Friday evening.

The new Knights of Pythias building, now that it has received its finishing touches, presents a very handsome appearance; in fact, we believe it is the handsomest building of the kind in the State.

The Wire-Grass hunters, who made things so lively for the foxes recently, catching one and two every night, are now being "interested" by those sly animals, the boys having failed to secure a brush in three or four runs.

Mr. W. K. Parker, Superintendent of Cumberland Mills, informs us that numerous orders compel them to run on double time now. He also informs us the Hope Mills Manufacturing Company and Bluff Mills are running on full time.

Cotton Receipts.

The cotton receipts for this city up to this time have been about 5,000 bales, against 7,500 up to the same time last year. The receipts for the past week have been 400 bales.

All the handsome stores in the new Knights of Pythias building have been rented. C. M. Watson & Co., will remove their grocery store into the "Jamb," Mr. Charles Calais will occupy the middle store for dry goods and clothing, and Mr. K. Lewald, the corner one, for clothing.

Mr. H. H. Covington in Charlotte.

The Charlotte Observer of the 21st, has the following flattering notice of our former bright young townsman:

If anything could have added greater interest to the tournament than already prevailed, it was the fact, which was made known yesterday, that besides the address to the knights, to be delivered by Mr. H. H. Covington, Mr. Moseley has secured, to deliver the coronation address, Mr. Thomas McDow of Yorkville, S. C., who is said to be an attractive speaker. With these two young orators to deliver the addresses; with thirty knights in line, and a $50 gold medal in sight to be won, the tournament can be nothing less than great.

Fire.

Saturday night about 11 o'clock the large store-house occupied by Capt. James Flowers just across the river, was discovered to be on fire and before aid could be rendered was completely consumed. The fire bell sounded for the first time since the completion of the water works and a large number of citizens turned out with the expectation of seeing the new system in actual service, but they were disappointed, as the fire was out side the "Fire limit." The building which belonged to Mrs. H. C. Fisher was insured for $500, about half its value. The contents of the building belonging to Capt. Flowers were also partially insured.

A Sad Occurance.

Young Albert Webb, son of William R. Webb, colored, committed suicide Thursday night by shooting himself through the head. It is said that he had been drinking heavily lately and had been spoken to about it several times by his father, but with no effect. Last Thursday he was again reproved by his father for being intoxicated, whereupon he went up to his room and shot himself, living only a few moments afterwards. It is said by some that the real reason for the terrible deed was on account of his having been jilted by his sweetheart. Dr. Highsmith held at inquest over the body and a verdict of suicide was rendered. The young man was engaged in business with his father who is a highly respectable and prosperous merchant, dealing in liquors and groceries and also carrying on quite an extensive hotel and livery business on Hay street. The young man who was about 23 years old is said to have been of a very unhappy and restless disposition. The funeral took place from St. Joseph's colored Episcopal Church Sunday afternoon.

Wilmington Welcome Week Rates.

On account of Wilmington Welcome Week the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. Co. will sell round trip tickets to Wilmington, N. C., on Dec. 4th to 9th, inclusive, with final limit Dec. 10th, 1893, at the following rates.

Currie, 55; Atkinson, 70; Ivanhoe, 94; Keer, $1.10; Tomahawk, $1.20; Garland, $1.40; Parkersburg, $1.55; Roseboro, $1.80; Autryville, $2.05; Stedman, $2.15; Fayetteville, $2.50; Hope Mills, $2.65; Millboro, $5.25; Ramseur, $5.55; McNatts, $2.65; Lumber Bridge, $2.65; Shandon, Red Springs, $1.65; Floral College, Maxton, $2.65; McColl, $3.15; Tatum, $3.30; Bennettsville, $3.50; Manchester, $2.80; Spout Springs, $3.05; Swanns, $3.30; Cedar Falls, $5.40; Greensboro, $5.35; Jonesboro, $3.45; Sanford, $3.55; Egypt, $3.70; Gulf, $3.80; Richmond, $4.00; Ore Hill, $4.15; Siler City, $4.30.

W. E. Kyle, G. P. A.

The Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley R. R. Co.

Will sell tickets at reduced rates for the occasions and upon the dates below named:

On account of the North Carolina Annual Conference M. E. Church (South) at Wilmington, N. C. Return fare from Fayetteville, $405, Maxton, $4.25. Greensboro, $7.45, Sanford, $5.45. Tickets on sale Dec. 4th, 5th 6th and 7th; final limit Dec. 15th.

On account of the North Carolina Baptist State Convention at Elizabeth City. Return fare from Fayetteville $9.70, Greensboro $11.50, Maxton 10.70, to Norfolk, Va. Tickets on sale Dec. 4th to 7th inclusive; final limit Dec. 16th.

Dr. J. A. Hodges.

The Richmond (Virginia) papers recently announced that the large Hospital, "Virginia," adjoining the College, of Physicians and Surgeons will be completed by Dec. 1st. Dr. J. Allison Hodges, of the College faculty, will deliver an address on the occasion of the formal opening of the Hospital on that day. He has the honor to be one of the four surgeons comprising the Hospital staff.

His many friends and the OBSERVER are delighted to know that the ability and oratorical gifts of Dr. Hodges are so readily recognized by those with whom he has recently made his abode.

Blocade Running.

Nothing in history or fiction compares with the thrilling tales of blocade running, the daring and reckless exposure of men under an enemy's guns as experienced by the blocade runners of the Cape Fear during the late war. A series of articles carefully compiled by James Sprunt, of Wilmington, N. C., will be published in the Southport Leader, beginning Nov. 30th, on this subject. Subscribe and read the most famous part of the war. One dollar a year.

Shooting Affray in Quewhiffle.

During a colored festival last week near Jeffrey's Mill, about seven miles east of this city, Fred Crutchfield and James McLean became involved in a quarrel, which ended by Crutchfield shooting and seriously wounding McLean. Both parties are said to have been drinking freely. McLeam is said to be dangerously wounded, with little chance of his recovering. Fred Crutchfield was arrested in Keyser and brought here Friday night and lodged in jail.

The members of the Reading Club are requested to bear in mind that the next meeting will be held at the residence of Mrs. Steinhilper, at 7:30 o'clock, next Thursday evening, 30th inst.; and those who have been appointed by the executive committee to render selections on that occasion, or to take part in the reading of Shakspeare, will prepare themselves for the tasks assigned.

People and their Movements.

Col. John W. Hinsdale, of Raleigh, is attending court.

Mr. Geo. H. Haigh was in the city for a few days the past week.

Mr. Gaither Pearson, of Salisbury, spent Sunday and Monday in the city.

Rev Thos. Atkinson has returned home after a visit to relatives in Baltimore.

Messrs. Peter and William McQueen, of Red Springs, were in the city last week.

We had the pleasure of a call from Mr. McKenzie, editor of the Maxton "Scottish Chief."

The Hon. Alfred Moore Waddell, next U. S. Senator from North Carolina, is in the city.

Mrs. Hattie Mabrey, of Chicago, is spending the Winter with her niece, Mrs. Dodd, on Green street.

Dr. Register and Messrs. F. P. Jones and Z. Taylor, of Dunn, are attending court this week.

Sheriff T. L. McNair was at the LaFayette yesterday.

Mr. N. L. McKay, of Fontcol, was in the city yesterday.

Sheriff McArtan came down from Lillington yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Q. K. Davis, of Atlanta, Ga., are boarding with Mr. J. F. Johnson, on Railroad Avenue.

Hon. A. M. Waddell, of Wilmington, is in the city attending court.

Mrs. Solms, widow of our late much esteemed townsman, Mr. Sidney Solms, has returned home.

Mrs. E. F. Rockwell, of Statesville, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Archie Smith, has returned home.

Dr. J. M. Ayre, one of Raleigh's most popular dentists, has been attending Cumberland County Superior Court.

We are glad to see our friend, Mr. Irving Overbaugh at his post again, the LaFayette, after several days illness.

Mr. Wentworth Micks, another very popular young man of Raleigh, also spent a few days in this city this week.

Mr. Geo. H. Carter, of Sanford, N. C., representing J. M. Fairley in the cotton business at Monroe, was in the city yesterday.

Mr. Frank O. Landis, one of the most popular salesmen on the road, and who has many friends here, spent Sunday and Monday in the city.

Mr. C. G. Lee, of the firm of Ed. H. Lee & Co., cotton buyers, Raleigh, who are represented in this city by Mr. J. Floyd Brown, is spending a few days here.

Col. Thomas H. Sutton has located in Fayetteville, his former home, and has Mr. J. H. Johnson, of Hope Mills, associated with him in the practice of law.

Messrs. A. J. Bethune, of Montrose; D. J. Ray, of Argyle; N. G. Wade, of Wade and Geo. C. Fisher, of Melrose, made pleasant calls at the OBSERVER office the past week.

MR. SIMMONS'S BROAD VIEWS.

Mr. Simmons said in his letter of "explanation" of July 26, 1892, that "the platform as agreed to by the committee was unobjectionable in what it did state and embodied the main principles of Democracy." He also described it as "A platform upon which as Democrats we stand." For the text of Mr. Simmons's platform see B in this issue.

As Mr. Simmons has evidently arranged his principles like Senator Vance's old darkey's varmint trap that was set "to kotch em a-going and a-coming, too," the people of North Carolina, before deciding whether they want Mr. Simmons rewarded with a national office for his "services" to the national ticket, would like to know just how he, as a public man, stands on the silver question. By what contrivance, for example, he broadened his Clinton platform sufficiently to meet the requirements of Mr. Carlisle and Senator Ransom in the recent scrimmage in the Senate. The people of North Carolina will insist upon knowing which way Mr. Simmons's varmints are heading.

THE ROCKET AND THE STICK.

MR. SIMMONS AS KING DAVID.

When 40,000 Majority was Claimed.

(Kinston Special to Raleigh Chronicle.)

As Chairman Simmons is returning home thousands of people greet him all along the line. At every railroad station he is called out. At Kinston Chairman Grainger introduced him as David returning from the political battle having slain his tens of thousands of Gideonites. Over two thousand people greeted him at this point with banners, flowers and bands of music. At Newbern they took the doors off the hinges, turned out the guard and painted the town red. There was a great display of fire works, bands of music, cannon, etc. Chairman Simmons has the heartfelt thanks of every man, woman and child in North Carolina for his superb management and great victory.

Newbern Journal report.—A large crowd assembled at the depot previous to the arrival of the train Saturday night to do honor to our distinguished citizen, Hon. F. M. Simmons, who so skillfully managed the Democratic hosts in this State in the political battle which has just closed in the most glorious victory known.

When the Truth began to Leak Out.

(Wilmington Star.)

The subscriptions to the Simmons Testimonial Fund are coming in so slowly that we do not think that the contributions will reach a sum sufficient to make the movement a success. We have concluded, therefore, to abandon the effort, and will be glad to have all subscribers in the city call at the Star office and get their money. We will forward by mail the money contributed by those at other points.

WHERE THE SHOE PINCHES.

The "Caucasian" platform and the Marion Butler platform (see B) are the same, barring clerical and typographical errors. In the sixteen months that have elapsed, Mr. Simmons has been unable to produce any other copy. The difficulty with him, now that he has gotten into Federal politics, is that he is on record in his letter to chairman Kenan, of June 26, 1892, as saying that the Clinton platform was "unobjectionable in what it did state, and embodied the main principles of Democracy," &c.

Mr. Simmons's Unwholesome Appetite.

(Charlotte Observer, July 23, 1892).

Oh! "harmony," how much dirt is eaten in thy name!

By all accounts the name Democracy was never made responsible for more unworthy proceedings that those which occurred on Wednesday at Clinton, Sampson county, when and where the "Democratic" convention of the third district was held. The Wilmington Review ventilates the affair in an article published in another column. It states that * * the following amendment to the platform was presented and defeated:

That the platform of the national Democratic convention as set forth at Chicago be adopted and approved in all respects.

Not content, however, with having thus far defeated everything Democratic in sight, the Weaverites withdrew when the nomination of a candidate for elector was announced as in order, upon the ground that they did not intend to support Mr. Cleveland. We wonder, though, that they withdrew; the surprise is that they did not remain and nominate an elector who would vote for Mr. Weaver—they seem to have had anything up to this point their own way.

But they proceeded then to hold a meeting of their own and the Goldsboro *Argus* says Mr. Marion Butler introduced in their meeting resolutions repudiating Cleveland and pledging the support of the bolters' meeting to the Weaver elector of the district, to be nominated by the Third party congressional convention to be held at Fayetteville this week.

Why didn't those who remained in the former meeting run after the seceders, beg them to come back and name for elector whomsoever they chose? They had sacrificed everything else, up to that point, for the sake of "harmony," and after having refused to stand up for the national ticket and platform they need not have hung out about a little matter like a presidential elector. They ought to have given him to the Weaverite, too. The failure to do so, we fear, hurt the feelings of some of them and possibly even made some mad.

A Better Diet—The Milk in the Cocoanut.

(From the Observer, July 28, 1892.)

The Weaverites are better arithmeticians than our people. They voted at Clinton the other day for Mr. Grady notwithstanding Mr. Grady said he was going to vote for Cleveland. Mr. Grady has one vote: the Elector, whom they refused to join Mr. Grady in naming, casts in effect about 40,000 votes.

Mr. Simmons's Ingratitude.

(From the Wilmington Messenger, June, 1893.)

When the able Fayetteville OBSERVER exposed the dirty tricks played in the Clinton convention he was maligned and charged with being "disloyal" and as a sower of discord in the party. That is always the course pursued by politicians of the demagogue stripe. They call it "disloyalty," to tell the truth as you see it, especially if they are any way involved. Well, if it be "disloyal" to refer to the well-known past and to state facts, then we are quite willing to be "disloyal" in the eyes of the office-holders.

LET MR. SIMMONS PRODUCE THE ORIGINAL.

If the platform in possession of the "Observer" be not the original copy, *where* is the original copy upon which Mr. Simmons (a member of the platform committee, and, as chairman of the State Executive committee, the most important member of the platform committee) in his letter to chairman Kenan of July 26, 1892, says "after a long squabble in the Committee on Platform we succeeded in agreeing"?

Cumberland Court.

There are over two hundred cases on the Civil Docket of the Cumberland county Superior Court. Only three cases had been disposed of up to last night.

The smallest "cat-boil" is large enough to show that the blood needs purifying—a warning which, if unheeded, may result, not in more boils, but in something very much worse. Avert the danger in time by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Cured others, will cure you.

Pond's Extract is indispensable to the Toilet Table of every lady and gentleman. Every little Roughness, Redness, Inflammation or Abrasion of the skin is cured by Pond's Extract. For Headache, Soreness, Lameness, for Sore Throat or Hoarseness, it is unequaled. Diluted with water it is delightfully cooling, refreshing and beneficial to the skin. Beware of imitations. See landscape trade-mark on bottle wrapper.

Many people suffer for years from troublesome and repulsive sores, boils, and eruptions, without ever testing the marvelous curative properties of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The experiment is, certainly, worth trying. Be sure you get Ayer's Sarsaparilla and no other.

R. C. Taylor, Murfreesboro, Tenn., writes: "I have used the Japanese Pile Cure with great satisfaction and success." Sold by King Bros.

Scrofula, whether hereditary or acquired, is thoroughly expelled from the blood by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier.

Magnetic Nervine, the great restorative, will cause you to sleep like a child. Try it. Sold by King Bros.

If you have sour stomach and feel bilious, and your head aches take a Japanese Liver Pellet. it will relieve you. Sold by King Bros.

Ladies, if you want a pure, delicate soap for the complexion, King Bros., Druggists, will always recommend Johnson's Oriental Medicinal Toilet Soap.

All Free.

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it Free. Call on the advertised Druggist and get a Trial Bottle, Free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills Free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, Free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drugstore.

DIED.

CARROLL—November 16th, 1893, CICERO P., son of A. E. and J. W. Carroll, aged 11 years and 9 months.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.



Mr. George Smith
Uvalde, Texas.

SHAKESPEARE
What Mr. Smith Thinks He Would Have
Said About Hood's Sarsaparilla

"Had Shakespeare lived here and suffered as I have, I think he would have said, Throw away all medicine except Hood's Sarsaparilla. As an Englishman, coming to this climate, I have felt the heat very much. In the spring I felt as if I had all the care and anxiety of America on my mind. I got one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and after I had taken it I felt as if I could undertake

The President's Duties.

Last month I had a return of prickly heat; it seemed impossible to stand up or lie down without almost tearing myself to pieces. I then got one more bottle and it has not only cured the heat but I believe it put my blood

Sarsaparilla **Hood's Cures**

in good condition. I advise all to take Hood's Sarsaparilla in the spring and fall."
GEORGE SMITH, Uvalde, Texas.

Hood's Pills cure Nausea, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Biliousness. Sold by all druggists.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Carpet Department.

Great Clearing Sale!

We find ourselves overstocked in this department and have reduced

Every Piece of Carpeting

25 per cent 25 per cent.

ON THE DOLLAR.

These are Great Values.

Now is your Chance!

IF YOU NEED A NEW CARPET THIS WILL BE A GREAT SAVING TO YOU.

It will pay you to buy one and put it aside until you need it.

Remember the Reduction, 25 per cent. off.

These Goods Have Got to Go!

Sale Commences Nov. 23rd, 1893.

FRANK THORNTON,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
11—23—93

NOTICE.

The debts and claims due the late firm of B. C. Parker & Co., of Fayetteville, N. C., have been placed in the hands of Messrs. Thomas. H. Sutton and Henry L. Cook, Attorneys for collection, that the business of the late partnership may be speedily settled.

All persons indebted to the same are hereby requested to make payment to them or either of them, who are empowered to give receipts and acquittances therefor.

Unless paid within a reasonable time the same will be sued upon and collected by due process of law.

This Nov. 20th, 893.

J. R. VANN, Surviving partner of B. C. Parker & Co.
Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 23, 1893—2t

For Rent,

In Robeson County, Lumber Bridge Township, near Davis's Bridge,

A Two Horse Farm.

Three Crops of Turpentine Boxes and Three Good Tenant Houses. For further information apply to

S. P. KLARPP,
11—23—93 1t Lumber Bridge, N. C.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Try McDuffie's Hot Chocolate with whipped Cream and Wafers, 5c.

For Chapped Lips and Hands McDuffie's Viola Jelly is the best. Price 25c.

McDuffie's Chill Cure is guaranteed—it positively stops chills, or you get your money back. Price 50c.

McDuffie's Cough Cure will relieve the most aggravated cough. Try it. 25 and 50c. per bottle.

The finest Green and Black Teas can be had at McDuffie's Drug Store. One trial will convince you.

Have you tried McDuffie's Liver, Kidney and Stomach Pills. If not do so. Price 25c. per box.

JUST RECEIVED.—A new lot—one car load of HORSES and MULES, the first of the season at Ransom Burns's Sales Stables on Gillespie Street.

King Bro.'s Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphates is the best preparation on the market, because it is prepared fresh just when wanted.

"VERNOWOR TOOTH BRUSHES."—Every Brush is guaranteed, and should you get a defective one it will be replaced by a new one, at King Bro.'s Drug Store.

"CRYSTAL LOTION" WILL CURE CHAPPED hands, &c. No Lady's Toilet complete with out it, and it is an excellent dressing for barber's use. Prepared by King Bro.'s Druggists.

Come running to King Bros.'s for Pipes and Smoking Tobaccos.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF "CUT" GLASS Cologne Bottles at King Bro.'s Drug Store.

"YALE," "CORNELL" and "LAFAYETTE" Mixtures of Fine Smoking Tobaccos at King Bro.'s.

"OLD GOLD" SMOKING TOBACCO AT KING Bro.'s Drug Store.

SABOROSA AND KING ROSE CIGARS AT King Bro.'s Drug Store.

THESE HARD TIMES COUNTRY MERCHANTS find TILLINGHAST'S CROCKERY STORE a great advantage to them as his wholesale prices are very low they keep up their stocks easily by buying little at a time as needed.
10—26—93 8w

Try Horne's safe tested Kerosene Oil. Lower grades were used until careful testing proved they were unsafe.

The Saborosa leads all 5c. Cigars. No other dealer can get them from the manufacturers. H. R. HORNE.
Sole Agent.

The latest improved Alabastine for wall decoration. Careful investigation will prove this to be the standard article. A full assortment of tints for sale by H. R. HORNE.

The best line of Toilet Articles—Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Perfumes, &c., &c., for sale by H. R. HORNE.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children

who are thin, hollow-chested, or growing too fast, are made Strong, Robust and Healthy by

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil. It contains material for making healthy Flesh and Bones. Cures Coughs, Colds and Weak Lungs. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Stenography and Elocution.

MISS MATTIE L. SEDBERRY will instruct pupils—young men or young ladies—in Stenography, on reasonable terms. She will also teach Elocution. For hours of classes, price of lessons, etc., call on her at her father's residence at from 3 to 5 in the afternoon, or from 7 to 9 in the evening.
11—23—93 2t

For Rent or Sale,

THE MCINTYRE BUILDING on Person Street. For terms apply to
H. MCD. ROBINSON,
11—23—93 Attorney.

DO YOU KNOW

THAT MCMILLAN KEEPS JUST AS GOOD

GROCERIES,

BOTH STAPLE AND FANCY AS ANYBODY?

ARE YOU AWARE

That he sells them at a close margin, gets rid of them rapidly, which enables him to keep

Fresh Goods at all Times?

WELL IT'S A FACT

If you have your interests at heart you'll call and examine his prices.

Beautiful Tea and Dinner Sets.
Beautiful line of Vases.
Toilet Glass Water Sets.
Table Water Sets and Hanging Lamps.

D. A. MCMILLAN,
11—23—93 FAYETTEVILLE.

Roller Skates! Roller Skates!

FULL CLAMP

—AT—

Pemberton's Book and Music House.

American Club, Vineyard

—AND—

Raymond's Extension

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

ALSO A FULL LINE OF

Fall and Winter Sporting Goods.

ORDERS BY MAIL SOLICITED.
11—23—93

TIME IS MONEY!

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY HAVING

THE CORRECT TIME.

HAVE YOUR WATCHES AND CLOCKS PUT IN GOOD ORDER BY

M. A. TILLER, JEWELER.

ALL WORK PROMPTLY DONE AND GUARANTEED.

Fine Work a Specialty.

OFFICE AT GLOVER'S OLD STAND.

Jackson Office Furniture COMPANY,

JACKSON, TENN.,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

SCHOOL, CHURCH

—AND—

OFFICE FURNITURE.

Schools and Churches Seated in the best manner.

OFFICES FURNISHED.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
11—23—93 6m

Call on the Undersigned

—FOR—

Prunes,
Currants,
Golden Dates.
Ford Dates,
Figs,
L. L. Raisins,
Citron,
&c. &c. &c.

A. S. HUSKE, Ag't.
11—16—93

FOR SALE.

A Valuable Farm, known as "Pine Park," situated four miles north of Fayetteville, N. C., and joining Tokay Vineyard, and one mile from "Myrtle Hill," the farm recently purchased by Mrs. W. J. Cochran, of New York. Terms easy, one third cash, balance on usual time. For particulars apply to
M. A. MALLETT,
P. O. Box 139. Fayetteville, N. C.
11—16—2t

BARGAINS.

That commodious and comfortable residence recently remodeled, containing (7) seven rooms, with dressing rooms, bath rooms and closets attached to bed rooms. In main building same connected by broad enclosed piazza to spacious dining room with china press, large pantry and dark wine or preserve closet, same connected by broad hall way to cook room. All enclosed and on one floor. Also metal roof double out-house. Also stable, barn, carriage house and out-houses. Also a never failing well of the finest water in the State. All on (15½) fifteen and a half acres, under high state of cultivation and (17½) seventeen and a half acres of wood land on opposite side of the road. All located (2) two miles from Market House. Terms one-half cash, balance one and two years, 8 per cent. interest. Said property known as the Pemberton or Isler residence, situated in the best neighborhood and surroundings to be had.

If said property is not disposed of privately before December 9th, 1893, it will be sold to the highest bidder for cash.

For inspection or purchase call on
G. A. THOMSON,
11—9—93 3t Real Estate Agent.

Sale of Land.

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court in a proceeding to sell land to pay debts of John Williams, deceased, I will, on Saturday, November 25th, 1893, at 11 o'clock, at the Court House in Fayetteville, expose to sale, by Public Auction the lands upon which said Williams lived in Black River Township, Cumberland County, N. C., viz:

About 630 acres, bounded as in a deed of J. C. Williams to said John Williams, registered in book M, No. 3, page 605, and about 165 acres bounded as in a deed of L. C. Wade to John Williams, registered in Book D, No. 3, page 445.

Terms: One-third cash; balance in 6 and 12 months, with 8 per cent. interest, and title reserved until all is paid.

N. W. RAY, Commissioner.
Oct. 20, 1893.

DEAF PERSONS & DEAF SCHOOLS SUPPLIED BY Pocket INVISIBLE TUBULAR EAR PHONES. Whispers heard. Comfortable. Successful where all Remedies Fail. Illustrated Book & proofs free. Address P. HISCOX, 853 Broadway, New York.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

The Consumptive and Feeble and all who suffer from exhausting diseases should use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Coughs, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Female weakness, Rheumatism and Pain. 50c. & $1

MINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Makes walking easy. 15c. at Druggists.

A Cup of Boultion | Palatable, Pure, Refreshing and Stimulating.....

can be made in 3 minutes, thus: take a cup of boiling hot water, stir in a ½ teaspoon (not more) of

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef,

Then add an egg—and some sherry if liked—season carefully . . . .

11—23—93 4w

Fulton Yeast Cake

Will surprise you with their Lightness and Sweetness. One trial will make you a customer for life. Bread made from the FULTON YEAST CAKE will keep longer and be sweeter than from any other Yeast on the market. The Yeast will keep in hot or cold weather for months.

FOR SALE BY GROCERIES GENERALLY.

R. M. PKIOR, Agent,
11—9—93 Person Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

1893 **RAIL ROAD RATES VERY LOW.** 1893

W. W. W.

Wilmington's Welcome Week!

Dec. 5th to Dec. 9th, 1893.

Wilmington throws her gates wide open, and bids all welcome, welcome, welcome to her week of pleasure and amusements.

NEW PROGRAMME DAILY.

Magnificent Display of Fire Works, Day and Night.

SHAM NAVAL AND MILITARY BATTLES,
CIVIC, MILITARY AND FIREMEN'S PARADE.

MERCHANTS' CARNIVAL.

Foot Ball, Base Ball and Bicycle Races.

MERCHANTS' FREE EXCURSION, OYSTER ROAST AND CLAM BAKE, AT OCEAN VIEW.

The City will be Illuminated and Decorated in Grand Style.

Come! Come! Come!

GRAND DISPLAY!

Daily! Daily! Daily!

—BY—

Furniture House SHEETZ SONS **Furniture House**

Stock Replete in Handsome Furniture!

A line of New and Stylish Baby Carriages

AT CLOSE PRICES! AT CLOSE PRICES!

THE HANDSOMEST OAK AND WALNUT WARDROBES, PARLOR SUITS, CENTRE TABLES, EASY ROCKERS, Etc., ever brought to Fayetteville.

Remember that we carry the stock, sell the goods, please the people and won't be undersold. Call and see our stock whether you buy or not.

S. SHEETZ & SONS,
10—12—93 tf FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Grand Rally of the People.

Ringing Resolutions Adopted.

Silver Dollars Must Be Circulated.

At the recent Convention of the people of Fayetteville and Surrounding Country, held for the purpose of devising ways and means whereby they might obtain the necessaries of life for less money than they have heretofore cost, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, in seasons of great financial distress, when our crops were short and money scarce, and when we sought to invest our small surplus in such goods as were necessary for the comfort of ourselves and families, we have been attracted and deceived by flaming advertisements published by designing men setting forth as a fact that goods were being "sold at auction regardless of cost" to "close out the stock," "Goods below Cost, must be sold," etc., etc.; and

Whereas, in consequence of these misleading declarations we have been imposed upon and have paid prices far in excess of *cost* and far in excess of the retail price of goods of the same quality for sale by those who did not thus seek to abuse our confidence, therefore, we have

Resolved, 1st. That we will not in future give our patronage to such houses as advertise by shams auctions that they are selling goods at cost, until we have examined the stock and ascertained the prices of those who have always dealt fairly, squarely, openly and honestly with their customers—who have set no traps to catch the honest people; and

Resolved, 2nd. That in all our dealings with NOVITZKY'S CLOTHING HOUSE we have always received at his hands, and at the hands of his salesmen, uniform courtesy, and recognizing the fact that his goods are always what they are represented to be and that he is content with a small profit, we would therefore commend him as being entitled because of his honesty and square dealing to the patronage of the people; and

Resolved, 3rd. That being the only house in Fayetteville having a stock of Clothing purchased and received from Northern houses this Fall, we would advise everybody in need of Clothing to call at once and select their suits. No shoddy goods, no faded shelf worn, moth-eaten clothing—but new, bright, stylish goods; to be sold (not below cost) but for a small per cent. above, and even then at prices which cannot be undersigned.

There being no further business the convention adjourned.

***

Great Storm

—ON THE—

ATLANTIC COAST,

—AND AT—

MY STORE

I AM OFFERING

Great Bargains

—IN—

FINE OAK SUITS,

Beds, Bureaus, Mattresses, Chairs, Tables, Baby Carriages, Cribs,

&c., &c., &c.

GIVE ME A CALL.

Respectfully,
JNO. H. ROBINSON, JR.
10—19—93 tf

U C NO POSTERS
FROM OUR HOUSE HEADED
AUCTION! COST! AUCTION! COST!

nor do we claim to be the only house in the city that deals in Clothing, but we DO claim to be

"THE LEADERS,"

as the quality of the goods and prices will testify.

Another Lot of FINE CLOTHING JUST RECEIVED!

Our stock is now COMPLETE, and as FINE an assortment as can be found in any house and of THE VERY LATEST STYLES

OUR GOODS ARE NOT **OLD** STOCK BUT ALL LATE ARRIVALS.

BUT TO MEAN BUSINESS,

call on us, examine our stock and get prices, and you will see at once that we can compete with AUCTION OR COST prices.

Respectfully,
J. A. BURNS & CO.
10—12—93

LAFAYETTE
MILITARY ACADEMY.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

A High Grade Educational Institution for Boys and Young Men.

FIRST TERM COMMENCES SEP. 6, 1893.

This school will be first class in every respect.

First class accommodations and board.

First class faculty composed of gentlemen of experience, energy and ability; and first class cadets who will receive first class instruction and eventually occupy first class positions in either the business world or the professions.

For particulars respecting courses of study, terms, &c., address

Maj. J. W. YERBY, Superintendent,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Only the Scars Remain.

"Among the many testimonials which I see in regard to certain medicines performing cures, cleansing the blood, etc.," writes HENRY HUDSON, of the James Smith Woolen Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., "none impress me more than **my own case.** Twenty years ago, at the age of 18 years, I had swellings come on my legs, which broke and became **running sores.** Our family physician could do me no good, and it was feared that the bones would be affected. At last, my good old **mother urged me** to try **Ayer's** Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles, the sores healed, and I have not been troubled since. **Only the scars remain, and the memory of the past, to remind me of the good Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me.** I now weigh two hundred and twenty pounds, and am in the best of health. I have been on the road for the past twelve years, have noticed **Ayer's** Sarsaparilla advertised in all parts of the United States, and always take pleasure in telling what good it did for me."



For the cure of all diseases originating in impure blood, the best remedy is

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

FOR RENT.

A comfortable DWELLING HOUSE with seven rooms, kitchen, stables and other outhouses on lot; large garden; plenty of pure water on the premises; situated on Arch street, near the Masonic Lodge; five minutes walk from the Market house. Apply to

B. R. HUSKE.

H. H. H.

WE ARE OFFERING A LOT OF

Sheet Iron Stove Pans

at about half price—5, 10 and 15 cents each.

MARYLAND ROASTING PANS

WORTH $1.50 AT 65 CENTS.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

H. H. H.

—WE HAVE ON HAND—

75 Sets of Knives and Forks,

used once only—at the F. I. L. I. Banquet. They are in good condition, but will be sold very cheap. Call at once if you are in need.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

8—31—93 tf

Wood for Sale.

We have on hand a lot of Oak, Maple and Pine Wood, sawed in suitable lengths for stoves and fireplaces, which will be sold for 60 cents a dray-load, delivered anywhere in the city.

CROSS CREEK MFG CO.

10—5—93 3m

General Insurance Agency.

ROOM No. 10.

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H. I. McDUFFIE,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

represents the following old and reliable companies:

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Assets $137,499,198.99

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Assets over $33,000,000

THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford, Conn.

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THE ORIENT FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford, Conn.

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And other good Fire, Live Stock and accident Insurance Companies!

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Insurance on any kind of property placed anywhere in Cumberland and adjacent counties.

H. I. McDUFFIE, Agent.

2—9—tf

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Where can you get better protection?

Secure your property with

B. R. HUSKE, Agent.

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I am prepared to contract for PLUMBING on the most improved scientific sanitary principles.

The latest improvements in fixtures will be furnished.

I have made the proper planning and construction of plumbing a careful study and can assure my customers that all work done under my direction shall be safe and at as low prices as it can be well and safely done.

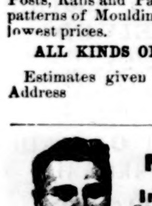
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DEXTER SHOE CO., 143 FEDERAL ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Special terms to Dealers.

We learn from the Charlotte News that Hon. S. B. Alexander has returned from Nebraska, where he went by invitation of a sugar syndicate to inspect some of the beet-sugar manufactories, and the farms where beets are grown. The point he visited was Norfolk, where there are some large establishments. He learned that the soil there yielded beets at from eleven tons (the lowest) to thirty-three tons per acre, the price paid for the beets by the sugar-makers being $5 a ton. At other points, as we learn from other sources, the price varies somewhat, owing to the quality of the beet, but rarely falls below $4.50 per ton. In the section which Mr. Alexander visited farm labor is scarce, and costs $1.50 per day. But even at this the farmers find the beet a profitable crop to raise. He is of opinion that Mecklenburg county can beat Nebraska in growing beets, and that if the people of that county took an interest in it, they could easily secure the location of a large sugar plant by the syndicate at whose invitation he visited Nebraska, as it is desirous of erecting some manufactories in the South if it can be assured of a sufficient supply of beets. If Nebraska farmers, with their short growing season, and the high wages they have to pay, find beet culture profitable, it surely should prove profitable in any part of North Carolina.

A Precious Gavel

A marble gavel used by President Washington at the laying of the cornerstone of the capitol a century ago is claimed to be in the possession of the Potomac Lodge of Masons, of Georgetown. The gavel is of fine marble, slightly yellowish, and about eight inches long. The relic is now stored in the vault of a prominent Washington bank, where it cannot be removed, except on the order of the Lodge.

O, this dull, depressing headache,
That won't wear off;
This hawking and this spitting,
And this hacking cough.
I've lost my sense of smelling,
And taste's going, too.
I know catarrh's what ails me,
But—what shall I do?
My hacking and my hawking
Keeps up a steady din;
I'm haunted by the fear that
Consumption may set in.
I feel supremely wretched;
No wonder I'm blue,
I know my health's failing,
But—what can I do?

Do? I'll tell you what to do, my friend, if you'll lend me your ear a minute. Go down to the drug store and buy Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and take it according to directions given, and you'll soon find that this miserable headache is a thing of the past; the hacking, hawking and spitting, so disagreeable to others as well as yourself, will come to an end, and in a short time you will feel like a new man. A new man—think of that—and all for fifty cents, which is the price of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, the unfailing cure for this terrible disease.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

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It is an agreeable Laxative for the Bowels; can be made into a Tea for use in one minute. Price 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per package.

KO NO An Elegant TOILET POWDER for the Teeth and Breath—25c.

SALE OF LAND.

By virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain deed of mortgage executed by Randall Dawson and wife to James H. McNeill, and recorded in Book T, No. 4, page 72, office of Register of Deeds of Cumberland County, the following described land will be sold at public auction for cash, at the Market House in Fayetteville, N. C. on Saturday, the 9th day of December, 1893, at 12 o'clock M., viz: On the east side of Cape Fear River and on Taylor-hole Creek, being part of the tract on which James McKethan formerly resided, beginning at a stake and pointer, Taylor-hole Creek in the dividing line formerly between McNeill and McKethan, now Mc-Henry Royal's corner, and S. 30 W. 29 chains 50 links to a stake in the old line formerly McKethan's & Taylor; then with this line N. 57 W. 34 chains to a stake, Wade's and Dawson's corner; then with their dividing line N. 30 E. 29½ chains to a stake and pointers in the edge of a pond or branch and in another of their dividing lines; then with this line S. 57 E. 54 chains to the beginning, containing 100 acres more or less.

N. A. SINCLAIR,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

Nov. 2, 1893.

Sale of Land.

By virtue of the power and authority given by a certain deed of mortgage, executed by Geo. Robinson and wife Mina Robinson, which is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Cumberland County, in Book L. No. 4, page 262, the following property will be exposed to sale by public auction, viz: The lands north of the Monroe Road, as follows:

First Tract.—160 acres, beginning at a pine on the east side of the wagon road, between the house and the bridge, near an old wolf pit, S. 12, E. 40 chains, thence N. 80, E. 40 chains, thence N. 12, W. 40 chains, thence to the beginning.

Second Tract.—45 acres, beginning at the beginning corner of the above 160 acre tract, N. 18 chains, 50 links to a pine and pine pointers in an island between the Red Marsh and the River; thence W. 18 chains to a stake and pointers on the north side of the River; thence S. 20 chains, 20 links, thence 19 chains, 50 links to the aforesaid 160 acre tract; thence as it is 6 chains, to the beginning.

Third Tract.—50 acres beginning on the third line of the 160 acre tract, 6 chains from the third corner, N. 80, E. 17 chains, thence N. 10, W. 30 chains; thence S. 80, W. 17 chains to the line of the above 160 acres; thence with it to the beginning.

Place of sale: Market House, Fayetteville, N. C.
Time of sale: Saturday, December 2nd, 1893. 12 M.
Terms of sale: Cash.

JOHN F. CLARK, Mortgagee.

N. A. SINCLAIR, Attorney.

10—26—93 ts

Judicial Sale of Land.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, made at the May Term, 1893, in the cause entitled A. McQueen, *vs.* Wm. McQueen *et als,* the undersigned, Commissioners appointed by the Court will, on Saturday, the 2nd day of December, at 12 o'clock M., at the Market House in Fayetteville N. C., expose to sale at public auction, for cash the following described lands, to-wit:

Two hundred and thirty three acres on and near the Wilmington Road, about three miles from Fayetteville, in Rockfish Township, and bounded and described as in a deed made by N. W. Ray and wife to N. McQueen the 10th day of March, 1885, being the upper or northern portion of the Jessup Place, which was conveyed by W. Carver and wife, M. E. Carver, to Henry Jessup and Frank Jessup, by deed recorded in the Cumberland County Register's office, in Book S, No. 3, page 326. See also deeds of D. Smith and wife to N. W. Ray, Book Z, No. 3, page 590, and Book B, No. 4, page 18. Also all the right, title, claim and interest, and undivided share or portion which the defendants, or any of them, had or held, or were entitled of, in or to a certain tract of land adjoining the above mentioned tract, being the lower or southern portion of the Jessup Place, and bounded and described as in a deed to N. McQueen, as recorded in Register's office, Book B, No. 4, page 343. See also deed of Henry Jessup and Frank Jessup to M. E. Carver, February 14th, 1881, for more particular description as to the boundaries of this land; also deed of N. McQueen to N. W. Ray, recorded in Book B, No. 4. page 527, Register's office of Cumberland County.

Place of sale: Market House, Fayetteville. N. C.
Time of sale: Saturday, December 2nd, 1893, 12 M.
Terms of sale: Cash.

C. W. BROADFOOT,
N. A. SINCLAIR,
Commissioners.

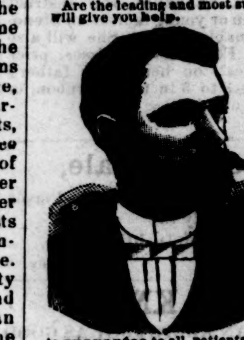
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Remarkable results have followed our treatment. Many years of varied and successful experience in the use of curative methods that we alone own and control for all disorders of men who have weak, undeveloped or diseased organs, or who are suffering from errors of youth and excess or who are nervous and impotent, the scorn of their fellows and the contempt of their friends and companions, leads us to guarantee to all patients, if they can possibly be restored, our own exclusive treatment will afford a cure.

WOMEN! Don't you want to get cured of that weakness with a treatment that you can use at home without instruments? Our wonderful treatment has cured others. Why not you? Try it.

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SYPHILIS—The most rapid, safe and effective remedy. A complete **Cure Guaranteed.**

SKIN DISEASES of all kinds cured where many others have failed.

UNNATURAL DISCHARGES promptly cured in a few days. Quick, sure and safe. This includes Gleet and Gonorrhœa.

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22 1-2 South Broad Street, ATLANTA, GA.

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AT REASONABLE CHARGES,

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☞ No deposits received on interest.

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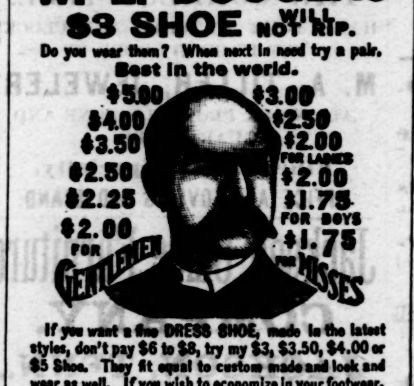
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Best in the world.



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to others? Are there not persons dependent on your earnings for their support? Are they provided for in case of your death? The simplest and safest way of assuring their protection is life insurance. Business, professional, and working men generally, should insure, for their brains or their muscles, are their capital and income too. Death stops them both. Insure in the

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and death cannot stop your salary or steal your capital, and your loved ones will be safe from want.

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"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

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Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results."

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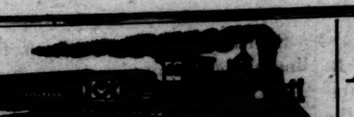
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In Effect Nov. 5th, 1893.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Wilmington,	5:00 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	8:00 "
Leave Fayetteville,	8:25 "
Leave Sanford,	9:42 "
Leave Climax,	11:47 "
Arrive Greensboro,	12:20 p. m.
Leave Greensboro,	12:35 "
Leave Stokesdale,	1:22 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	1:55 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	2:27 "
Leave Rural Hall,	2:53 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	4:20 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Mt. Airy,	12:10 p. m.
Leave Rural Hall,	1:32 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	2:00 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	2:25 "
Leave Stokesdale,	2:52 "
Arrive Greensboro,	3:40 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:50 "
Leave Climax,	4:17 "
Leave Sanford,	6:05 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	7:25 "
Leave Fayetteville,	7:50 "
Arrive Wilmington,	11:00 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Bennettsville,	4:35 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	5:40 "
Leave Red Springs,	6:25 "
Leave Hope Mills,	7:22 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	7: 5 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Fayetteville,	7:52 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	8:15 "
Leave Red Springs,	9:10 "
Leave Maxton,	9:50 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	11:05 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16. Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	6:50 a. m
Leave Climax,	8:40 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:25 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:45 "
Leave Stokesdale,	11:05 "
Arrive Madison	11:55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:45 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:40 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:52 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:10 "
Leave Climax,	4:20 "
Arrive Ramseur,	6:00 "

Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with Seaboard Air-Line for Raleigh, Norfolk and all points North and East, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem.

Train No. 1 connects at Walnut Cove with Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, and at Sanford with Seaboard Air-Line for Monroe, Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta and all points South and South-west.

Passengers from Wilmington, Fayetteville, Maxton, Bennettsville and all points south of Sanford will arrive at Raleigh at 11:00 A. M. and have 5 hours in Raleigh and reach home same day.

Ample time is given passengers for breakfast and supper at Fayetteville and dinner at Walnut Cove.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.

J. W FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES

AND FLORENCE RAILROAD

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Oct. 1st, 1893.	No. 23. Daily.	No. 35. Daily.	No. 41. Daily.	No. 55. Daily Ex. Sunday.
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	
Leave Weldon..	12 35	9 51	6 30	
Ar. Rocky Mount	1 42	10 45	7 40	
Arrive Tarboro..	2 35			
Leave Tarboro..	12 54			
				P. M.
Lv Rocky Mount	1 42	10 45	7 40	
Leave Wilson...	2 30	11 30	8 21	2 40
Leave Selma				3 30
Lv. Fayetteville		1 15		5 16
Arrive Florence	10 40	3 27		8 30
	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 30		8 21	
Leave Goldsboro.	3 25		9 07	
Leave Magnolia.	4 38		10 21	
Ar. Wilmington.	6 15		11 59	
	P. M.		A. M.	

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED Oct. 1st, 1893.	No. 78. Daily.	No. 14. Daily.	No. 40. Daily.	No. 56. Daily Ex. Sunday.
	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
Leave Florence.	5 10	7 30		6 30
Lv. Fayetteville		9 33		9 50
Leave Selma				11 49
Arrive Wilson..		11 25		12 50
	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.
Lv. Wilmington.	9 30		5 45	
Leave Magnolia	11 10		7 25	
Leave Goldsboro	12 20		8 34	
Arrive Wilson..	1 10		9 18	
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	1 10	11 30	9 18	
Ar Rocky Mount	2 00	12 08	10 02	
Arrive Tarboro.	2 35			
Leave Tarboro..	12 54			
Lv Rocky Mount	2 00	12 08	10 0	
Arrive Weldon..	3 08	1 00	11 15	
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3:40 P M, Halifax 4:00 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M, Greenville 6:37 P M., Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M. Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50; returning leaves Tarboro 4:40 P. M., Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:20 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 5:30 A M, Sunday 10:00 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 12:20 P M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:00 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:00 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:15 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 7:35 P M; arrive Dunbar 8:45 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:30 A M; arrive Latta 7:00 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 7:45 P M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 9:00 A M., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

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T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

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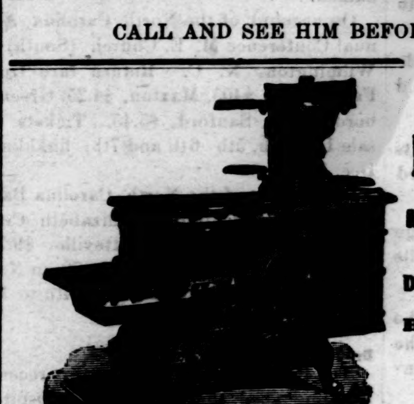
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